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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

THE CHARACTER OF OUR IMMIGRATION, PAST AND PRESENT*

BY Z. F. MCSWEENY

FORMERLY ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

THE subject of our immigration is perhaps the most discussed and least understood public question now before the people. On one side we find a portion of our citizens claiming that all kinds of economic and social evils are to be attributed to immigration. The supporters of the other side are equally positive that the nation's growth and progress are due to these alien races. The arguments pro and con are generally made to prove a special case, and as such are not always to be relied on. On one thing both will agree, that for the poor of Europe, America spells "opportunity." Previous to the past five decades of emigration the world has never witnessed such prodigious achievements, such wonderful enterprise and real progress in all the things that contribute to make a nation great.

WORLD MIGRATIONS

The causes of migration have been manifold. Now it was famine, again the taste for conquest, that caused a people to take up its household goods and push out into unknown lands. Ambition fired the soul of one; religious persecution or political revolutions inflamed another; while the love of gold was always a potent factor.

"Emigration" and "immigration," as we understand them, are phenomena of modern life. In prehistoric and historic times, up to the discovery of America, men moved in tribes and on careers that were chiefly of conquest. In vain do we seek, in these migrations, for any parallel to the influx that is now pouring upon us.

A new kind of migration began with the discovery of America and the new route to India around the Cape of Good Hope, and may be called "colonization." Those who took part in this movement utilized the newly discovered countries, first, merely for the purpose of booty; afterward for the establishment of trading posts.

The beginning of this century disclosed a movement far different from

*An address to the National Geographic Society.

either of these ; it is not a national, but a private one. The citizens of other states come here, not in conquering hosts, but as individuals—to a nation for the most part foreign to the one they left, in customs, in manners, and in government. In a word, the migrations of the nineteenth century were not conquest or colonization, but "emigration."

Long before history began to be recorded, multitudes of people went out from Central Asia. There the Aryan race—the most important of the human family—had its rise. But the population soon outgrew the means of subsistence. Migration became a necessity. The Celts first spread over Europe ; then came the Teutons. Of the Semitic branch of the Aryan race the Jews particularly wandered far and wide. First, to Egypt they went ; then, through the wilderness to Canaan ; subsequently, in the various captivities to Babylon.

Greek colonists formed from the beginning an organized political body. Their first care, upon settling in a strange land, was to found a city, and to erect in it those public buildings that were essential to the social and the religious life of a Greek. The spot was usually seized by force and the inhabitants enslaved. This sort of migration aided the fatherland and bettered the condition of the people taking part in it, for the migrants often made rapid progress in their new abodes, and added more arms to the strength of the mother country.

No voluntary migrant ever left Rome ; the colonies she sent forth were intended to bridle subjugated provinces, and, as a writer well said, "should be regarded rather as the outposts of an immense army, the headquarters of which were at Rome, than as an establishment of individuals who had bidden 'adieu' to their mother-country and intended to maintain themselves in their new country by their own industry."

Yet they were of advantage to the empire, for they strengthened her power abroad, and alleviated the distress at home by removing from the city a large number of the excessive population ; but that policy did not result in as permanent improvement as was anticipated, for the city population increased in numbers more rapidly than the surplus could be absorbed by the foundation of new colonies.

A great wave in the migration of nations was that which swept over Europe and buried forever, under its onward rush, the old Roman Empire with its civilization. Out of this conquest grew chaos at first, then slowly new states began to rise upon its ruins, which were finally united in the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation. There were attempts, first by the Turks and later by the Arabs, to better their conditions by an invasion of Europe ; but they were driven back by the sturdy Crusaders, and with their driving back was rung down the curtain on that gigantic drama known as "Migration of Nations"—closed perhaps forever.

Modern migration dates from the discovery of America, though it was not for centuries later that it assumed any great proportions. Europeans came in large numbers ; they were merchants, workers, and planters. The natives furnished the labor. The value of the colonies to the mother country was no longer merely "military ;" it was "commercial." The planters received their capital from the home country and disposed of their products and made their purchases there. Their intention was to build up a country that would be self-supporting and enjoy the same civilization as the mother country. At the same time they did not separate themselves from the parent, but continued under her political control. The relations between the two countries were for the most part friendly and loyal. They were still "Frenchmen" or "Englishmen" or "Dutch," as they

had been at home. The title of "American" was yet to come. It is not too much to say that the migrations of these centuries, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth, changed the whole aspect of the world. We can scarcely picture to ourselves the limitations of medieval life confined within the bounds of western Europe. This colonization established world commerce and brought the products of the whole earth to the inhabitants of Europe; it magnified the scale of things ten-fold. It did more; it changed the relative position of nationalities; it made the English race and speech dominant throughout the world.

EARLY AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

But with the Declaration of American Independence a new movement in the history of changes in peoples became evident. It has since then grown in intensity almost every year, until it has become an important phenomenon of social life. It is not to be judged by any of the previous migratory efforts; it must rather be considered on its own basis and with respect to its influence on the civilization of modern Europe.

The Pilgrim fathers, fleeing to New England because of religious and political persecution, were the first real colonial settlers of America. It was real love of liberty and freedom that brought them, and not the visions of Indian wealth or mines of gold and fisheries of pearl, with which the Spanish adventurers in Peru and Mexico had astonished Europe, but the desire to worship God in their own way and to open an asylum to all victims of oppression throughout the entire world.

At the same time emigrants from Holland had commenced the settlement of Manhattan Island, and English settlers came to the western part of Long Island.

Contemporaneously, Gustavus Adolphus—at war with the Catholic powers—wished to found a new Sweden in America, which would be devoted to the uplifting of the Lutheran religion, and he sent a colony of Swedes to the Delaware.

Peter Stuyvesant, when he was governor of New Netherlands, became involved in difficulties with the New England colonies, and also with those Swedish settlers on the Delaware; and while he failed in his attempt to get the New England colonies under the Dutch rule, he did succeed in defeating the Swedes, who accepted Dutch sovereignty.

Religious toleration was the rule, and Bohemian, English, French, Germans, Italians, and Swiss were induced to come to the new colony.

Another colony of great importance to the country was that founded by Lord Baltimore in Maryland. This colony was Catholic, but the principle of religious freedom, which has since become a part of our national life, was first inaugurated in this territory.

French Huguenots, coming here after the edict of Nantes, formed an important settlement in the south.

The Quakers, who came to the United States in the latter part of the 17th century, by the straightforwardness of their dealings with the Indians, did much to supplement the civilizing influence that was being carried on by the Jesuits in French Canada, to whom no little credit is due. Without regard to their personal comfort or safety, these priests instituted a missionary work among the Hurons, Iroquois, and Algonquins, which lasted until the annihilation of the Huron tribe. They entered into the daily life of the Indians, and it required years of good example to make the slightest impression. Their sufferings and martyrdom are incredible; but as fast as one was massacred another was sent to take his place, and the recognition of the Puritan governor of New England in inviting Jesuit missionaries to be his guests and the guests of the colony is the best proof that these Protestants were convinced of the ex-

cellence and far-reaching influence of these Canadian priests. Their humanizing influence was felt forever afterward. The Indians came to know that they could depend upon the word of these missionaries and the Quakers, which made their subsequent dealings with all white men more peaceful.

Not the least important of the alien forces that combined to make the colonial history of this country were the thousands of Irish, who were sent to England after the time of Cromwell, compelled to give up their Irish names, and given such names as "Brown," "White," "Black," "Carpenter," "Shoemaker," etc., after they settled in Virginia and northward. It is stated—which fact seems to be borne out by the parliamentary discussions in England after the war of the Revolution—that one-third of the American soldiers in the Revolution were of Irish birth or descent.

This short history of the colonial settlement of the United States is necessary in order to emphasize the point that what we call "American character" is really a combination of the racial characteristics of the alien forces that came to the United States prior to the War of the Revolution. As President Roosevelt said in writing of New York city of 1775:

"New York's population was composed of various races, differing widely in blood, religion, and conditions of life. In fact, this diversity has always been the dominant note of New York. No sooner had one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has been poured into the crucible."

In New York particularly this diversity of race is most noticeable. Baron Steuben was a Prussian; Hamilton was born among the West Indian Islands, of Scotch parents; Hoffman, the son of Swedish parents; Herkimer, a German; Jay, Dutch; Clinton, Irish; Schuyler, Hollander; Morris, Welsh. This amalgam of blood and diverse races has resulted in the acknowledged highest national character known to the civilized world, and the fusion of their ideas has had immense effect on the permanency of the institutions we now enjoy.

IMMIGRATION DURING NINETEENTH CENTURY

It is not necessary to go deeply into the story of immigration during the early part of the past century. It is interesting, pathetic, and in some of its details horrible. In the suburbs of Montreal is a stone with the inscription that it is "sacred to the memory of six thousand emigrants who died of ship fever in one year—1847." The conditions of immigration were then vastly different. Immigrants were subjected to treatment that would seem incredible now. Most of them could not pay their passage, and were sold on arrival by the shipping companies into temporary servitude as "indented servants." During the whole of the eighteenth century the prepayment of passage was the exception and subsequent slavery the rule. As a consequence old people would not sell well, and their children had to serve longer to make up for them. Whenever a ship arrived at New York or Philadelphia, the immigrants were put up at public sale. Families were separated forever. A master not wishing to keep his servant could transfer him to another. Parents sold their children for a period of years in order to become free themselves. The treatment of these poor creatures can be easily imagined. This state of affairs continued until 1819, when a law was passed compelling certain improvements and the manifesting of emigrants from 1820. Since this law went into effect the number of immigrants arriving yearly has practically been an almost infallible industrial barometer.

The variations in our immigration

represent the ups and downs of business and commercial prosperity. The business panics of 1837, '57, '73, and '93 are accurately recorded, taking about two years to make their influence felt. In short, although the chart on page 6 shows simply the number of immigrants who have come to the United States since we began to take immigration statistics, it is a most accurate financial history during that time.

The year 1881–'82 marks the climax of the older immigration and the beginning of the new. That from Ireland, which received its impetus from the horrible condition of their native land thirty-five years before, was still continuing with undiminished force. That from Germany reached in 1882 its maximum of 193,000. It, too, received its first impulse in 1847, in the depressed industrial conditions in which revolutions and political disturbances had left the country, but there is no special reason for a maximum during that year, unless it be a knowledge of the peculiar opportunities then offered by this country and the infectious example of others who were starting in this direction.

The Germans coming to the United States have been of different types. First, in the early part of the century, Pennsylvania Germans were hyper-orthodox Lutherans; in 1848, Free-Thinkers, followed by Roman Catholics and Social Democrats.

The Scandinavian, which completes the list of the distinctive elements of this older immigration, seems to have emigrated, not because of any serious political or industrial conditions like the others just mentioned, but because of the special inducements which this country offered him to pursue here the same vocations to which he was accustomed at home with the hope of greater rewards.

The horizon of the Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians was filled with the one radiant idea of making for themselves a home in this country, and of becoming in the highest sense American citizens.

Such an immigration as that of 1882 represents the natural increase of a population of about 50,000,000 people. In other words, we had then a foreign population almost equal to our own, contributing to our growth by its natural increase.

To the ordinary person living outside the great cities, the designation "immigrant" brings to mind the Irish, Germans, or Scandinavians—the people just mentioned—who, even up to 1885, constituted such an overwhelming majority of the total arrivals at our ports. They may still be seen everywhere—in the manufacturing trades or as shopkeepers, household servants, merchants, and professional men. They have bettered their condition in life and added to the general prosperity of the country as well.

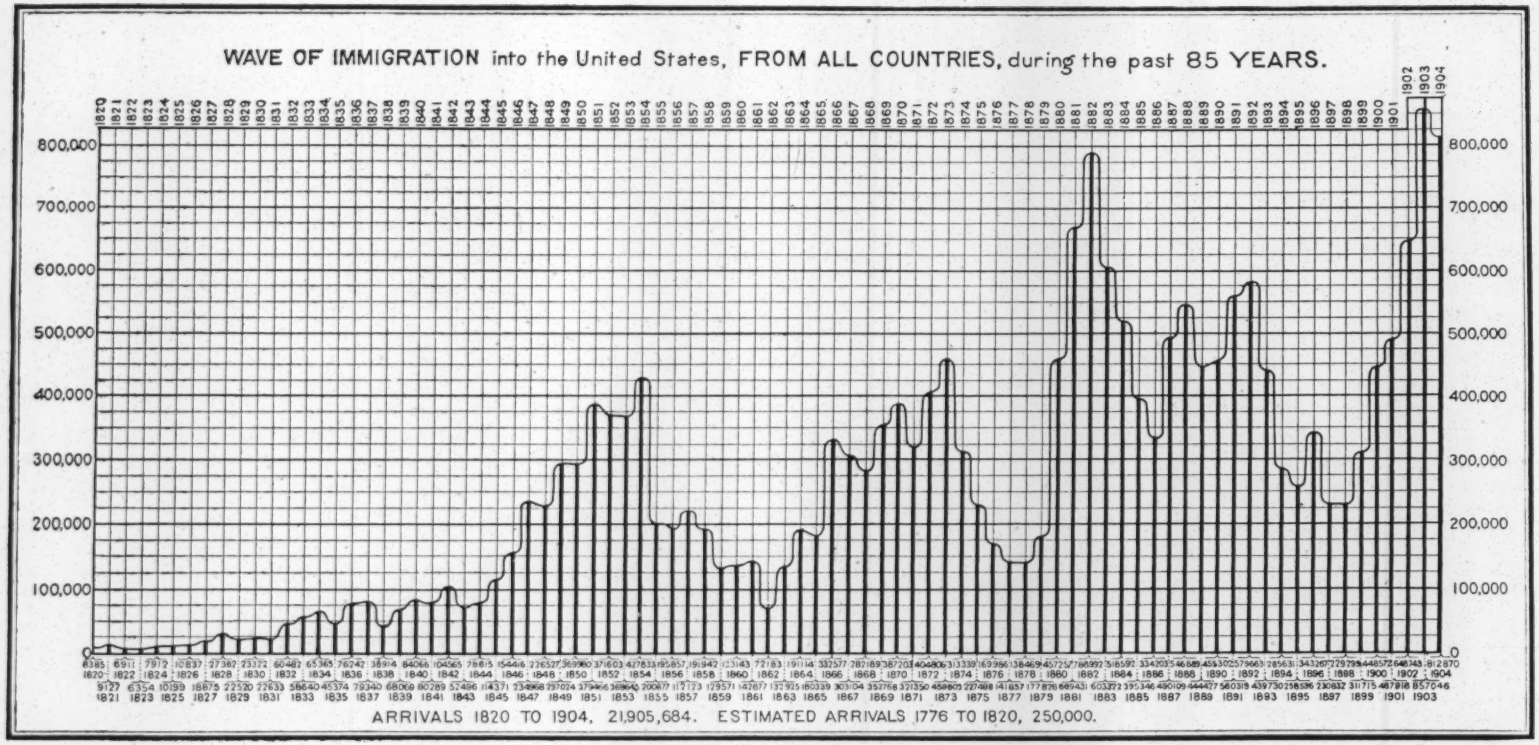
Seeing them on all sides, the uninformed observer fails to realize that their compatriots are no longer coming, but in their stead are new forces—Mediterranean, Oriental, and Slavic races—whose predominance in numbers at present is absolute.

The Carpathian and Baltic Mountains are nearer the mining districts of Pennsylvania today than Boston was 50 years ago.

IMMIGRANTS FROM ITALY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND RUSSIA

In 1882 a circle drawn over the map of Europe, taking in all points from which we were receiving immigrants, would have its center in the city of Paris. In 1902 a circle of the same size, including the source of the present immigration to the United States, would have its center located in Constantinople.

In classifying immigration, the Immigration Bureau relies in the main upon differences in language. Let us now attempt to briefly note their more marked



From the Report for 1904 of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

racial characteristics and the motives which actuate their coming.

From Italy, Austria, and Russia, in the order named, we are receiving the present immigration.

Italy encourages emigration and derives much benefit therefrom.

The economic conditions of Austro-Hungary are such that there is every inducement for the peasant class to seek the prosperity which this country offers.

Attempts have been made to provide employment by large appropriations for state railroads and canals, but without apparent effect. Seen from this side, there seems to be an unceasing war between Bohemian and German, Croat, Pole, and Hungarian, which permanently threatens the nation's progress, while parliamentary efforts seem to be limited to the playful exchange of inkpots, rules, and cuspidors between opposing factions.

The real Russian never comes to the United States, except an occasional student or business man. The government's policy is to encourage those racial elements who do not accept the national religion and customs to leave, and keep the others at home. There are at least 50 well-defined races in Russia, each with a different language. It is not necessary to do more here than to call attention to the mighty strides with which Russia is pushing to the front in commerce and modern methods. Like England and Germany, this country will use every effort to keep those of its citizens who will fight within the jurisdiction of its flag.

First of all racially, in numerical importance in the year just passed, stand the Italians, with 196,208 arrivals—159,329 being southern Italians, according to our classification, and coming from Sicily and that portion of Italy south of Rome.

This part of Italy was already represented in the immigration twenty years ago, but was composed chiefly of artisans, barbers, restaurant keepers, fruit venders, etc. Now the majority of Italian immigrants enter the field of unskilled labor.

A people who have contributed a share at least toward bringing an undivided country out of the turmoil of 2,000 years of European wars and politics deserve the right to be regarded favorably in a consideration of their ultimate influence upon the national life of their adopted land.

The Italians come here to work and they do work, and their potentiality for improvement and progress is remarkable, and while they are "birds of passage," this tendency is lessening year by year. The objection to this race is in its adherence to the idea that they are colonists of the mother land, and while here, subject to her authority. The "La Colona" idea makes the assimilation of the Italian much more difficult.

Our history shows that while our early colonial settlers were dependent upon their government entirely for support, they were a motley set of shiftless adventurers. Left to themselves, they became brave and daring pioneers.

The northern Italian is a type which belongs to the older period of immigration, and has little to differentiate him in economic possibilities from the Swiss, French, or Germans. It is interesting to note, however, that the Italian anarchist is the product of northern, rather than of southern, Italy.

Next in numerical importance stand the Hebrews, with 106,236, who, with the exception of a few hundred, belong to that branch of the Hebrew race which for centuries has found its home in Russia, Austria, and Roumania. A Hebrew element has existed in our population from its earliest history. The immigration of this particular branch, however, dates back scarcely twenty years, and is distinctive from the fact that it has been largely artificial and assisted from the start. They come to stay, to cast their lot with us for weal or woe. They come

in response to no demand for that which they can bring, and are unfitted by lack of physical development to enter the general industrial field. They bring with them, however, intellects which are the products of thousands of years of mental training and sharpened by exercise among hostile surroundings. A Jew has his face turned toward the future, and, by virtue of the tremendous power of his religion, has been able to impress himself as a living force in every country in the world except China. Coming to England ten years before they came here, the same industrial problems of crowding in certain trades and working in sweat shops were manifested, but there, as here, they have by organization been able to practically free themselves. In New York today in the sweating trades alone the Jew has been pushed upward by the Italians, and they in turn are being uplifted by the Armenian and Syrian coming into this industrial field.

The Polish immigration now amounts, in round numbers, to about 67,000 per year, equally divided between Russia and Galicia, with about one thousand from the Polish provinces of Germany.

The woes of Poland have aroused world-wide sympathy for a hundred years. In the past its political disturbances have given rise to an immigration largely taking on the character of exile. For thirty years the objections to Russia's policy in its Polish provinces have been more sentimental than practical, and Polish immigration in its modern sense is due not to persecution at home, but rather to the discovery of a profitable field for employment here for laborers of the peasant class. More, perhaps, than any other element in this later immigration, except the Hebrew, it comes here to stay. As we see them they are illiterate, strongly religious, and moderately ambitious to become citizens. In Buffalo, for instance, where they have a large settlement, they are buying homes, and their mortgages are regarded as the most desirable sort of investment.

We are now receiving every year close upon 30,000 Slovaks, from the mountainous regions of northern Hungary—a Slavish people, speaking a tongue akin to the Bohemian, living in their own lands in mud huts without chimneys.

They, too, are extremely illiterate, and turbulent under leadership. These people have, nevertheless, a strong instinct of sincerity and honesty and a higher degree of personal self-reliance than most branches of the Slavish race. They can call up no past record of prominence in the milder arts, but point with pride to a language and territorial boundary which has remained intact through centuries of attempted foreign aggression. Sturdy, robust, and inured to hardships, they have no difficulty in finding a place in our industrial system. They exhibit a strong and apparently increasing tendency to return to their Hungarian mountain sides, and have as yet given little indication of the direction in which their future influence upon this nation will lie.

The fertile country of central Hungary furnishes no emigrants, but further north, in the districts less favored by nature, there is an emigration of Magyars amounting to about 23,000 a year. They are evidently induced by the example of the Slovaks, whom they resemble in every way except language, the former being of Slavish and the latter of Turanian origin. The same similarity continues here—both seek the same general localities and enter the same field of labor as the Poles and Lithuanians.

The Croatians and Slovenians, from the south of Austria, have only commenced to come to this country in the last 15 years, and have already colonies in southern California and Oregon, with large numbers in the Pennsylvania mines.

From Carnolia, Krainers have been coming here for 70 years, following some Krainer missionaries who came here and settled on the northwestern border. These missionaries have been followed by their countrymen, who have formed settlements. They are in most respects a desirable people, and come here to remain, and are rapidly becoming citizens.

Dalmatian settlements are rapidly forming in the United States, especially in the more growing sections of California.

The whole Balkan territory is beginning to feel the fever of emigration, and only the prohibitive rates for passage keep the semi-civilized tribes of Bosnia, Servia, Herzgovinia, and Bulgaria from coming here. In the near future cheap river transportation will be provided on the Danube River to the Black Sea, whence they can come to the United States. Then we may expect them in arge numbers.

THE FINNS

Up to 1899 the Finlanders had lived contentedly enough under Russian rule, and, on the whole, the Czars punctiliously observed their oath to maintain inviolate the constitutional liberties of Finland. In that year, however, the present Czar wiped out the Finnish constitution and promulgated a rescript that all questions held by the Russian ministers at St Petersburg to concern the Muscovite Empire of old should be treated by them and Finland put under the general conditions of other Russia. Prior to that time no enactment had the force of law unless it emanated from the Finnish Parliament. The protest on the part of Finland to this action was immediately responded to by almost every other civilized country in the world, but without avail. The press is muzzled, the right of public meetings prohibited, and private gatherings forcibly dispersed. In July, 1901, by special ukase, the Finnish military act of 1878 was abrogated and the army broken up. Those Finnish officers who did not choose to serve in Russian regiments were sent into private life.

When we consider that among the Finnish people it is stated that only one man in 1,200 cannot read nor write, while in Russia the illiteracy ranges from 47 to 66 per cent, according to districts, and Finnish customs, language, manners, religion, and ideals are all different, it seems that this movement will practically destroy the Finnish people. In 1899 we commenced to get what promised to be a considerable immigration from this territory, but the British government, alert to the advantage of securing such a desirable people, have, by reason of special inducements, diverted the Finns to Australia and other British colonies.

Greek immigration consists mainly of boys and young men, there being but one woman to thirty males. Some work in mills in Massachusetts, but the bulk are brought over to peddle fruit and peanuts, in which business they are displacing the Italians. It is generally understood that they are brought over by padrones and paid $100 per year for their services in peddling.

The Syrian immigration now amounts to over 3,000 yearly. The movement seemed to receive an impetus by the World's Fair of 1893. Like the Greek, they are mainly controlled by padrones. Though the movement is actually less than ten years old, Syrians are now trudging over the whole of the Western continents with their packs and baskets of gew-gaws. They are not only around the well-settled districts, but are actually among the remote fishing hamlets of Newfoundland and Gaspé, everywhere among the villages of Mexico, in Brazil, Argentina, and in Patagonia.

In character they have changed little since they were described in the Old Testament. They have all the vices of

the oriental races, but without many of the virtues. They are the toughest problem that official and private charity has to meet in the communities in which they live.

CHINESE

Ever since the beginning of time there has been a constant struggle for assimilation between races, in which the absorbent quality of the United States has proven superior to that of every other nation in the world, with the single exception of the Chinese.

On the other hand, assimilation of the Chinese is impossible. Their fecundity and lack of interest in any other civilization but their own, their habits and customs and unwillingness to accept new ideas, offers no material to work on.

One of our best and clearest thinkers on this question claims that the danger from Chinese immigration is that, if allowed to come here unopposed, they will in time monopolize all industrial occupations, and the American people, both of native and alien descent, will shrink to a superior caste, who would temporarily hold their own in government, education, and culture, but would finally and hopelessly be displaced as a race, and American labor and American manhood would diminish and fade away before the influx of this inferior and prolific race from the Orient, as in classic times the Latin husbandman vanished before the endless number of slaves poured into Italy by triumphant generals.

One of the most interesting questions in connection with the Chinese is their climatic adaptability. While it is beyond question that the Northern races of Teutonic and Celtic descent are superior economically and militarily over all known races of the earth, in climates different from their own they are unable to compete with inferior races.

The Latin races—French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese—are much more successful in tropical settlements than the English or German; but the most remarkable adaptability to climatic conditions is manifested by the Chinese. They succeed in the far South, where the white man cannot live, and are successfully working in the North, where the mean temperature is below freezing.

The trouble with the Chinese is that they are 400 million strong. It is to the interest of the Chinese government to allow them to migrate to foreign lands. The history of Europe shows that the Jews have clung to racial characteristics with the utmost tenacity since they were driven out of Alexandria by Cyril. They have gone from one country to another; have been oppressed, and have absorbed the best traits of all with whom they came in contact. They have attained prominence in the business and financial markets the world over. Wherever they have gone they have always remained Jews—true to their religious and racial ideas. While they have been able to maintain their racial individuality in every other country, whole tribes have gone into China, and in the course of a hundred years have been completely absorbed.

No foreign influence has ever gone into China that has made the slightest impression on the Chinese race, and while they have been the migrant race of the world, they always remain Chinese. Their history in California, where 10 per cent are professional criminals, does not show any special reason for encouraging more to come.

OUR IGNORANCE OF THE PEOPLES BLENDING INTO THE "AMERICAN" RACE

For fifty years we have been getting alien emigrants, and most of our people have become accustomed to the sight of foreigners, but as a matter of fact they know very little about them—whence they come, their racial traits or habits.

XUM

I have spoken to high-school gatherings and teachers, and have been utterly amazed at the lack of knowledge of geography, and especially of racial geography, which is manifested throughout the United States.

If it is true that each incoming racial element leaves its indelible imprint on the character of the people of the United States, and that our national character has been built up from the diverse races that have come here, it would seem to be unquestioned that our educational methods should include the study of racial geography to equip students who are being turned out of our colleges with a knowledge of the races that are annually coming into the American life, and especially with their economic, moral, and social effect on the community. The National Geographic Society can well initiate this work by agitating for a more comprehensive and scientific study of racial geography in our various institutions of learning in the United States.

The Romans and the Greeks regarded all strangers as barbarians. Most savage tribes have no word to differentiate between these two terms.

This feeling, inherited through the ages, is at the bottom responsible for unthinking opposition to immigration, and unfortunately comes often from those who were themselves aliens but a short time before. As the proselyte becomes the most rabid opponent of his former religion, so the recently naturalized foreigner is often the loudest in his demands to close the doors to others.

Migration and the tendency of races to move from one place to another have been the strongest instincts in human nature. The counter-instinct, equally strong, of self-preservation has made the opposition of the resident races always to be considered. As the Greeks and Romans considered a stranger a barbarian and an enemy, so did the first colonial settlers of the United States regard later comers as a danger to them. As early as 1765, as told by Edward Eggleston, William Penn expressed himself as being apprehensive of the coming of the Pennsylvania Dutch to his colony. In 1819 and 1820, although the migration of that period was very small, the municipal authorities of New York expressed apprehension as to the effect on the public institutions of the 10,000 or 12,000 immigrants, the total number of the arrivals at that period.

In 1850 the Know-nothing movement was the direct result of the exodus of the Irish and Germans to the United States, which had begun in the 40's.

The discussion of the Kansas and other border states land acts in the 40's and 50's, concerning the question as to whether the aliens should have the privilege of occupying these lands on the same terms as the natives, brought forth expressions of opinion from Clay, Calhoun, and Seward, which were generally expressions of fear as to the economic effect on the United States of the introduction of these aliens.

Washington, Madison, and Jefferson, in the early life of the Republic, gave the question some attention, and were in turn either openly opposed to or doubtful as to the effect of the introduction of alien races.

The Civil War and the immediate response of the alien residents of the United States in enlisting to enter the armies of the North stopped emigration discussion for twenty years.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF OUR UNCHECKED IMMIGRATION

During all the years that immigration inspection has been in progress no steps have been taken to scientifically ascertain the real danger or value to the United States of the immigrant forces coming to this country. The investigations of the Bureau of Labor have shown that the economic dangers that were feared in the early 50's have not

been realized. Since 1870 wages have steadily risen, the conditions of employment have been improved, and the hours of labor reduced. The purchasing power of every dollar earned has been increased by 60 per cent, and this during the period of heaviest immigration. It would be unfair to claim that immigration had any influence in this connection; rather we should attribute it to the organization of labor; and, broadly speaking, labor organizations have been supported by and have found their best members among the immigrants. Whatever danger there may be is in the undue preponderance of criminals, insane, and those becoming public charges. There is no means of accurately determining how much damage has been done in this direction, or whether the undoubted beneficial effects, which have been demonstrated in a thousand directions, can be offset. Immigrants come here at the age when people are most liable to commit crimes. They are freed from moral restraint and all fear of loss of caste, which, even in the lowest order of society, is, next to religion, the strongest deterrent to crime. Some day we may hope to see both sides fairly weighed and an exact judgment rendered, which, with our defective sources of information, is not possible today.

When we consider this question it compels us to pause in wonder as to what its effect will be on the future of the American people. If, in spite of our institutions and forms of government, the alien races that have already come and are still coming can succeed in undermining our religious, political, and economic foundations, it will be because we willingly succumb, through inertia, to their influences. Rome, Babylon, and all the nations of the world that have fallen have done so because they abandoned their moral, religious, and social ideals, their decline in most cases being contemporaneous with the introduction of alien races. If such is to be the result in this country, it will simply be history repeating itself; but I have confidence enough in the morals and character of the American people to believe that the races introduced among us will take from us only that which is good, and through education we will give them stability and the power to become thoroughly assimilated.

The privilege of intercourse with native children and school instruction lifts up the immigrant in the second generation to the level of his fellows.

The children of the ignorant, illiterate, and once despised German and Irish have grown up to match the native American of several generations in brawn and brain, wit and culture, and are today working with them, side by side, in every line of social, scientific, intellectual, political, and mechanical endeavor.

This is easily understood when we watch the avidity with which foreign children embrace the educational advantages of our schools, and especially note their docility and amenability to discipline. They have a practical idea of the value of education and regard it as an asset to increase their earning capacity. During the past few years in New York the end of each school term shows that the Jewish children have obtained more honors than all the others put together.

CONTRACT-LABOR LAW

I have not the time to take up in detail the question of the violation of the alien contract-labor law by aliens, but it is a most important matter and is deserving of attention. For a number of years after its passage but little effort was made in the direction of its enforcement. Subsequently, after the service passed under federal control, a vigorous attempt was made to show results that afterward were found by the labor organizations to be worthless,

cruel, and unnecessarily severe to the immigrants.

The alien contract-labor law, which was passed for the protection of the American workmen, to prevent the introduction of alien laborers to take the place of native labor on strike, is so well known in Europe that those desiring can violate this law with impunity, inasmuch as the only means of detecting such violations is the immigrant's own confession.

A system has grown up whereby aliens are brought to this country to work under contract, and the place of employment, the name of the employer, and all the essential facts which, if in the knowledge of the alien and admitted by him to the inspecting officer, might convict him are withheld from him until after his arrival here. This system, which has been in active operation for several years, is responsible for the open and flagrant violation of this law. The law needs to be strengthened; the real danger to the American workman, however, does not come from the aliens coming under contract, but from the class so well described in the President's annual message as "below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial fields as competitors with American labor."

There is more danger from a dozen aliens who are thrown on the streets of New York penniless and friendless, and compelled to take any situations that they can get, without regard to wages or conditions, or starve, than from double or treble the number of contract laborers.

The first means the lowering of all standards of living, and is beyond competition; the latter at its worst can be partially kept under control, even with our present defective laws and adverse court decisions.

The intending traveler is schooled to pass every question long before sailing, and when a new scheme to evade the law is discovered and provided against, it only takes about a month for the immigrant arriving to know all about the new regulation.

Anarchists and criminals are not boasting of their record before inspection, and while the proportion of immigrants who actually possess criminal records at home is comparatively small, those that have criminal proclivities constitute a larger proportion. Many of the former class, and most of the latter, will be able to evade any form of inspection that may be devised. Their undesirability can only be demonstrated by their careers after landing in this country. It is perfectly proper to adopt any measures to prevent the coming of such people. But however well such an inspection service be organized and conducted, it must, to accomplish to any extent the desired object, be supplemented by some provision for apprehending and deporting those who gain admission to the country from lack of evidence at the time of examination to show that they are not entitled to land.

THE EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Immigration inspection, in the sense of sifting the desirable from the undesirable and deporting those not coming up to a certain standard, has only been in operation since 1890. Prior to 1857 incoming aliens landed at the docks In that year, mostly for health reasons, Castle Garden was opened as an immigrant landing station, continuing as such until 1890.

Secretary Windom in that year took the service under federal control and moved the station to the Barge Office in New York. The building of a new wooden station at Ellis Island caused the removal there in 1892; in 1897 this was burned down, necessitating again going to the Barge Office for over three years. The new immigrant buildings on Ellis Island are especially constructed for the work of receiving, examining, detaining,

and giving medical attention to the incoming hosts, as many as 7,000 having arrived in one day.

We are fortunate in having associated with us a large number of earnest and hard-working missionaries, representing every race and religious denomination, whose constant presence not only brings comfort and help to the arriving alien, but also acts as a powerful protection against extortion or abuse of any character. Every year since coming under federal control the conditions surrounding the immigrant have improved, until today he is absolutely free from organized plunder.

In former days, as one of the state commissioners said in 1869, they were robbed and plundered from the day of their departure to the moment of their arrival at their new homes, by almost every one with whom they came in contact. They were treated worse than beasts and less cared for than slaves, who, whatever their condition may be in other respects, represented a smaller or larger amount of capital, and as valuable chattels received from the owners some help and protection.

There seemed to be a secret league, a tacit conspiracy on the part of all parties dealing with immigrants, to fleece and pluck them without mercy, and hand them from hand to hand as long as anything could be made out of them. The thousands who died from ill treatment on the voyage were thrown into the ocean with as little ceremony as old sacks or broken tools. If crosses and tombstones could be erected on the water as on the western deserts, the routes of the immigrant vessels from Europe to America would long since have assumed the appearance of crowded cemeteries.

While every means is employed by the federal government to provide precautionary measures, petty extortion from immigrants will exist as long as credulity and ignorance exist on one side and human depravity on the other; but I can confidently assert that every legitimate means, almost amounting to paternalism, is exercised by the immigration service to give the arriving immigrant that first impression of our laws and form of government that will place him on the road to good citizenship, while at the same time strictly carrying out the present defective laws.

In every other kind of function which comes within the purview of government officials, the thing to be dealt with is merchandise or finances, while in the immigration service we have to deal with people. No two persons will look alike, nor can any rule be established that will make human beings equal; therefore the result of inspection must depend, in a large measure, on the discretion of the examining official. The best law in the world, with poor officials, would be of little protection to the country, while the present law, insufficient as it is in many respects, has done wonders in keeping out undesirables. Immigration inspection should be considered just as much a patriotic duty as is fighting for the honor of the flag.

By our present system of selection, the officers charged with this delicate, responsible, and most important duty are chosen for their positions under the same methods and with the same test as would be applied to men whose duty is to weigh coal, merchandise, or add up accounts. Under the present conditions, the authority to pass immigrants is mainly in the control of the officers who were originally appointed, not because of their zeal or sympathy with the spirit which prompted immigration legislation, but because they had knowledge of foreign languages, which enabled them to converse with the incoming aliens. Special inducements should be given to natives of the United States who will fit themselves linguistically, in addition to the other

qualifications, to enter the service. From top to bottom, it should be placed upon a scientific basis, entirely outside the control of politics.

The voluntary, unsought, and unsolicited emigration to the United States has been the means of building up an intellectual, energetic, and prosperous community. Our country has received, not the high born, but the strong and always the oppressed, whose past history made them all the more appreciate their condition here.

The children of the colonial period were pushed upwards in the social scale by the immigrants, who in turn push each other upward as they come in.

It is not true that the native of four or five decades ago stepped from one occupation to the other. The upward movement was gradual, and the promotion was rather that of generations than individuals.

Science and invention are working together to abolish occupations at the lower end of the scale and creating new ones at the top. The laborer of Europe has his place in the economy of our age. His whole drift is upward, in spite of all the counteracting influences to the contrary.

Since 1850 the immigrants have always been found on the side of law, public decency, and public morals, as instanced in the response to the call for troops in the Civil War, the agitations for change in money standards, etc. Ever since 1870 those states having the preponderance of aliens could be relied upon to vote on the *right* side in moral questions in the same proportion in which aliens existed in their community.

In what I have said I have tried to be fair, but I cannot close without saying that our hospitality is abused, and by reason of our defective laws and the general knowledge of the means to evade them in Europe we are receiving an increasing number whose coming will do us no good, but harm.

We have no right to oppose needful measures of legislative relief out of sympathy for the sufferings of the people thus seeking admission to our shores, or out of respect to the traditions which up to now have caused this country to be regarded as an asylum.

There is only one Ellis Island in the world; no other country has its mate, because none offers the inducements to the poor of the world that we do. Let us thank God that this is so and pray that we may be able to keep it so, and that the twentieth century may bring to America the fruition of all its hopes, and the standard of progress and freedom which its history has inspired be the torch that will light the world in the same path.

OUR IMMIGRATION DURING 1904

NO one can read the report for 1904 of the Commissioner General of Immigration, Frank P. Sargent, without being seriously impressed with the laxity of our present immigration laws and the urgent need of more stringent regulation of our immigration. The number of immigrants for 1905 bids fair to reach the one million mark. Only a few less than 10,000 landed at New York in two days in November, the least popular season of the year for newcomers. The following facts are taken from Mr. Sargent's report:

The striking and significant feature of the table of immigrants for 1904 is that the chief diminution is shown in the arrivals from Austria-Hungary, amounting to 28,855, and from Italy,

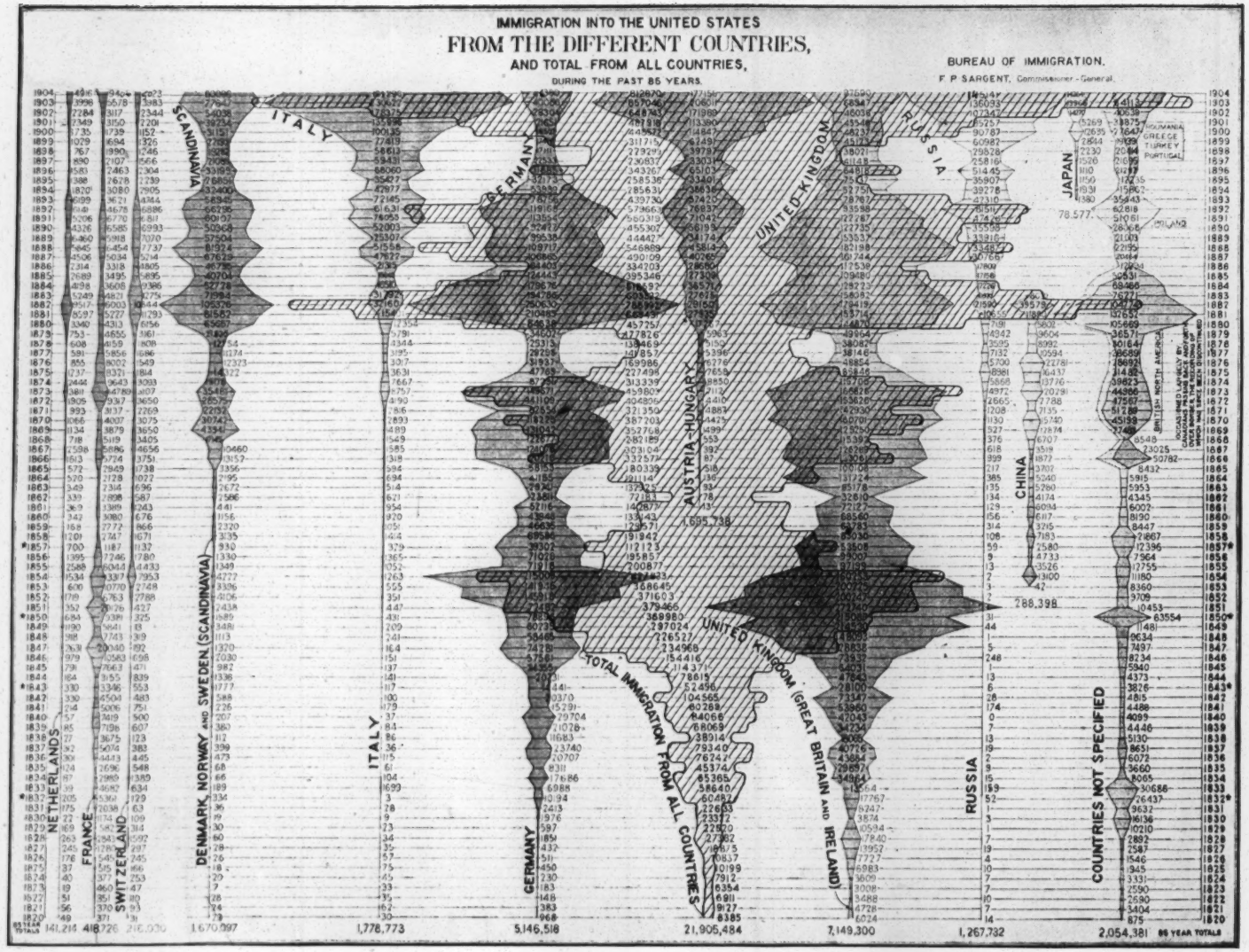
to 37,326, these two countries aggregating 66,181, or twenty-odd thousand more than the total net decrease for the fiscal year 1904. The countries of northern and western Europe, with one notable exception, show increases, Great Britain's increase being 18,643. The one exception to the foregoing statement is shown by the decrease of 18,265 in the arrivals from Sweden.

The only other figures in this table to which attention need be directed are those showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the arrivals from China, and a decrease of 5,704 in those from Japan, the latter easily traceable to the pending war in the East.

Of the 812,870 aliens arriving in 1904, 549,100 were males and 263,770 were females—an increase in the females as compared with last year of 19,870 and a decrease in males of 64,046. As respects age, 109,150 were under 14 years, 657,155 were between 14 and 45, and 46,565 were 45 or over; 3,953 could read but not write, 168,903 could neither read nor write, and, it is presumed, the remainder, 640,014, could both read and write. It also appears that 103,750 of these aliens had already been to this country, and that 95,575 brought with them $50 or more each, while 501,530 brought each less than $50. The total amount of money shown to officers by these 812,870 aliens was $20,894,383, or $4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,046 arrivals of the last year. This fact, taken in connection with the circumstances already referred to as to countries from which the increases of the year under consideration came, furnishes assurance of a marked improvement in the character and thrift of the more recent immigration. The 28,451 English immigrants brought with them in the fiscal year 1903 $1,405,365; this year the 41,479 of the same race brought $2,736,182; the 35,366 Irish last year had $796,082, while the 37,076 Irish this year showed $1,092,781; 71,782 German immigrants last year had $2,480,634, this year 74,790 possessed in hand $3,622,675.

Comparative Statement Showing the Number of Aliens Arrived in the United States, by Countries, during the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 1903 and 1904, respectively, Showing Increase and Decrease for Each Country.

Country.	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary	206,011	177,156	.....	28,855
Belgium	3,450	3,976	526	.....
Denmark	7,158	8,525	1,367	.....
France, including Corsica	5,578	9,406	3,828	.....
German Empire	40,086	46,380	6,294	.....
Greece	14,090	11,343	.....	2,747
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	230,622	193,296	.....	37,326
Netherlands	3,998	4,916	918	.....
Norway	24,461	23,808	.....	653
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	9,317	6,715	.....	2,602
Roumania	9,310	7,087	.....	2,223
Russian Empire and Finland	136,093	145,141	9,048	.....
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	1,761	1,325	.....	436
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	2,080	3,996	1,916	.....
Sweden	46,028	27,763	.....	18,265
Switzerland	3,983	5,023	1,040	.....
Turkey in Europe	1,529	4,344	2,815	.....
United Kingdom:				
England	26,219	38,626	12,407	.....
Ireland	35,310	36,142	832	.....
Scotland	6,143	11,092	4,949	.....
Wales	1,275	1,730	455	.....
Europe, not specified	5	143	138	.....
Total	814,507	767,933	.....	46,574
China	2,209	4,309	2,100	.....
Japan	19,968	14,264	.....	5,704
India	94	261	167	.....
Turkey in Asia	7,118	5,235	.....	1,883
Other Asia	577	2,117	1,540	.....
Total Asia	29,966	26,186	.....	3,780
Africa	176	686	510	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,150	1,461	311	.....
Philippine Islands	132	52	.....	80
Pacific islands, not specified	67	42	.....	25
British North America	1,058	2,837	1,779	.....
British Honduras	81	109	28	.....
Other Central America	597	605	8	.....
Mexico	528	1,009	481	.....
South America	589	1,667	1,078	.....
West Indies	8,170	10,193	2,023	.....
All other countries	25	90	65	.....
Total	857,046	812,870	.....	44,176
Aliens in transit	64,269	27,844	.....	36,425
Total alien passengers	921,315	840,714	.....	80,601



The striped area shows the total immigration. From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

OUR GOVERNMENT SHOULD ASSIST THE IMMIGRANTS TO DISTRIBUTE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

"The failure of the government to provide for the distribution of aliens through the United States, and the exertions of foreign countries combine, says Mr Sargent, to maintain alien colonies in this country. Such colonies are open to objection not merely on political grounds, but for social and sanitary reasons in a far greater degree. It cannot, in justice to the interests of our country and to the preservation of its institutions, be too urgently or too frequently repeated that in confining our treatment of the all-important immigration problem to the exclusion of such of certain enumerated classes as we can detect our policy is superficial. The practical and pressing question is, What shall be done with the annual arrivals of aliens, approximating now 1,000,000?" The present immigrants throng to the states which now need them least, to overcrowded cities, and entirely neglect the western states, where there is a scarcity of laborers.

FOREIGN COLONIES IN THE UNITED STATES

All the political and social, and occasionally religious, resources of some countries are being directed to one end, to maintain colonies of their own people in this country, instructing them through various channels to maintain their allegiance to the country of their birth, to transmit their earnings here to the fatherland for the purchase of ultimate homes there, and to avoid all intercourse with the people of this country that would tend to the permanent adoption of American ideals. Thus emigration from certain foreign countries has become, in a much larger sense than the public imagines, a revenue resource to those countries, of immediate benefit to them to the extent of the aggregate remittances, of prospective benefit to them because it insures the return of the emigrant with his accumulated savings.

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE

An examination of the ability of the immigrants to read and write shows surprising extremes, of which the following are specially noteworthy:

Only 3 per cent of 10,077 Finns from Russia were illiterate;

4 per cent of 40,526 Germans from the German Empire;

4 per cent of 22,507 Germans from Austria-Hungary;

1 per cent of 36,486 English;

1 per cent of 11,226 Scotch;

3 per cent of 36,747 Irish, and

1 per cent of 59,878 Scandinavians.

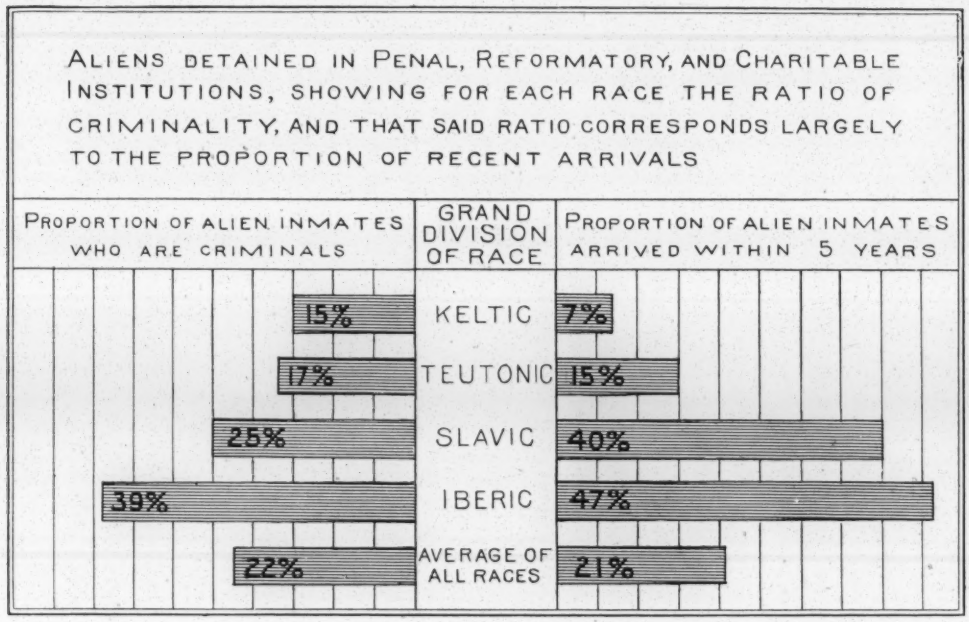
On the other hand, as large a proportion as 36 per cent of 32,577 Poles from Russia could not read or write, and the same illiteracy is true for the Poles from Germany and Austria-Hungary; 23 per cent of 77,544 Hebrews from Russia could not read or write and 20,211 Hebrews from Austria-Hungary showed the same degree of illiteracy.

The percentage of illiteracy among the north Italians is only 13, yet it is as high as 48 among the south Italians. We are receiving nearly six times as many south Italians as we are north Italians, and yet the latter are far more desirable immigrants than the former.

AMBITIONS OF CERTAIN IMMIGRANTS

One member of a large family from eastern Europe, composed of a father, mother, and six children all under ten years of age, with hardly any money, and bound for the tenement district of New York city, was recently asked at Ellis Island how he intended to provide a competent subsistence for his family if allowed to land. He answered: "What do I care for a big house if I can get one room to sleep in. That is all we want; that is the way we did in Russia."

This particular family was excluded.



From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

This chart shows the ratio of criminality of the four principal grand divisions, viz.: Keltic, Teutonic, Slavic, and Iberic. The Iberic division leads in criminality, with Slavic second, Teutonic third, and Keltic fourth. The Iberic ratio of 39 per cent is thought not to show the true condition, as it was found impracticable in the compilation of these figures to exclude the Italian (north) who belong with the Keltic grand division from the Italian (south) who belong with the Iberic grand division. In this connection it is pointed out that there were 8 9 aliens confined in the institutions of the United States proper for murder, 253 of whom were Italians; there were 373 confined for attempts to kill, 139 of whom were Italians. This is a ratio of one Italian to two aliens of all other races. From this diagram it will be seen that the racial divisions that have the largest percentages of recent arrivals detained are the ones that have the highest ratio of criminality. (See pages 26 and 27.)

But we are receiving many other families of a similar character bound for the tenement districts of our large cities, and with aspirations as narrow as those above described, whom it is not possible to exclude under existing law, for it does not necessarily follow that they are likely to become public charges from the fact that they will go to an overcrowded tenement district and occupy inadequate quarters.

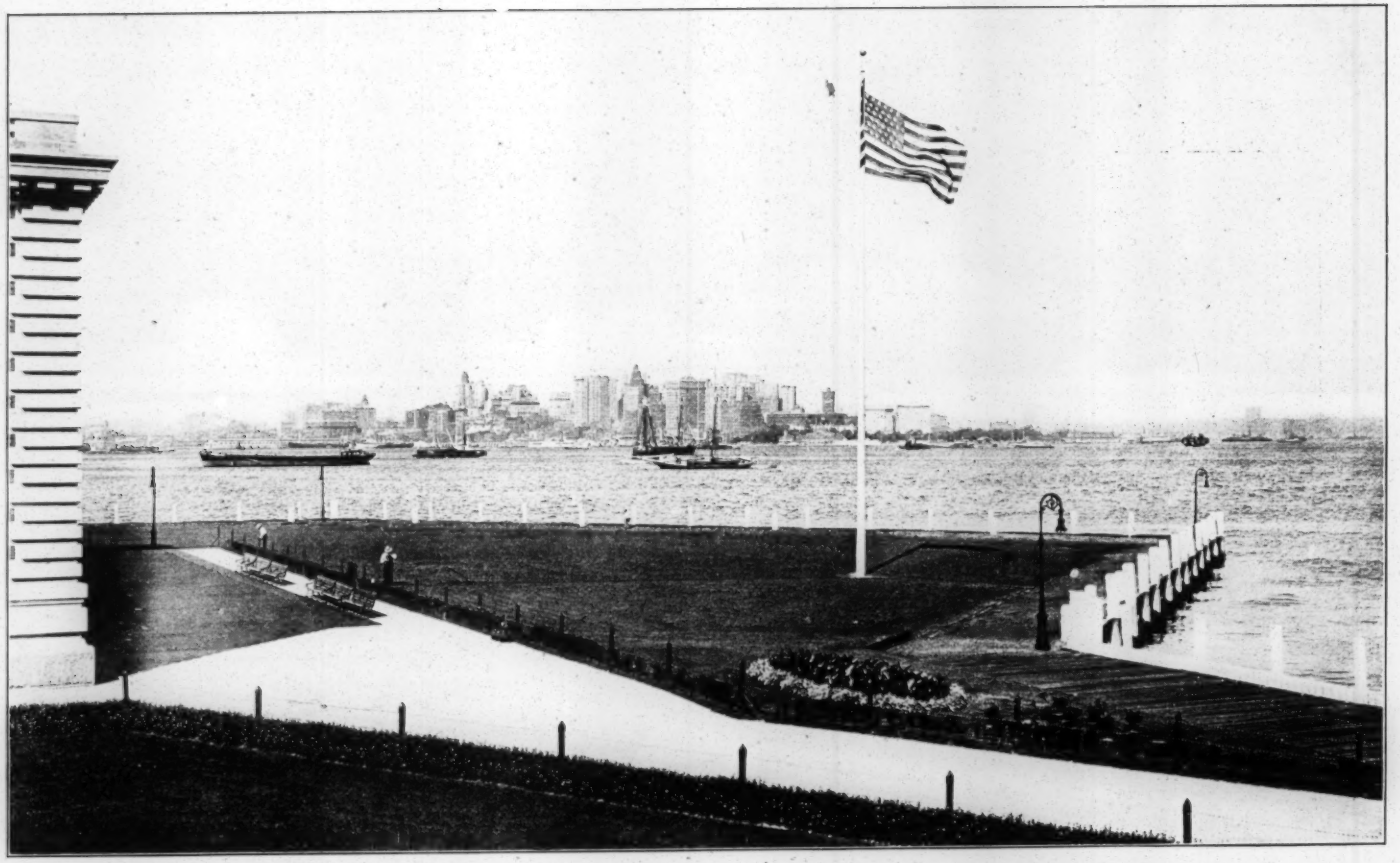
Of the so-called "Americans" who have obtained their citizenship by rushing to the United States, living here long enough to take out papers, and then hurrying back to their native land, Inspector Marcus Brown gives the following illustration:

"The conditions I found to exist there (Jerusalem) are even worse, if such be possible, than in Syria. In the city of Jerusalem alone I found over 1,000 'American citizens,' the vast majority of whom, being Hebrews, live there ostensibly for religious reasons. A number of them are engaged in some business pursuits. These, however, are in the minority, the prevailing majority living on charity, mostly on the so called 'chaluka' (the biblical one-tenth), which

From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

United States Immigration Island, Ellis Island, New York Harbor

About three-fourths of our immigrants land at Ellis Island. During 1904 606,009 landed here, 60,000 at Boston, 56,000 at Baltimore, 19,500 at Philadelphia, and 9,000 at San Francisco.



From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

United States Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, Looking North Toward New York City, 1904

Mr. Sargent has endeavored to make the surroundings of the Ellis Island Station attractive, realizing the importance that the first impressions of the immigrant should be as favorable and inspiring as possible.

From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

Children's Roof Garden, Ellis Island Station, N. Y.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sargent, special provision has been made at Ellis Island for the amusement of detained children by converting a portion of the roof garden into a playground, where they may enjoy fresh air and various kinds of amusements.

From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

Aliens Entering Ellis Island Station

About 8,000 aliens were refused admission in 1904. Of this number 4,800 were paupers, 1,600 were diseased, and 1,500 contract laborers.

Types of Aliens Awaiting Admission at Ellis Island Station

Mr Sargent discusses at considerable length the rate war between the steamship lines. As the rate war has been confined to English ports, the effect has been most noticeable in that country. Its effect upon the United States, though in the main undesirable, has in some respects been beneficial. It has resulted in an exodus of domestic and agricultural labor from Great Britain, which is viewed with alarm by the people of that country. These classes of emigrants come here with the avowed intention of following their regular occupations, which are certainly not overcrowded in America. The rate war is also responsible, in connection with the war between Russia and Japan, for a marked improvement in the physical appearance of the Russians emigrating to America. Large numbers of young men from Russia, between 18 and 30 years of age, leave the German ports on every vessel departing for the United States. The full steerage rates have been maintained up to the present time from the German ports; hence the vast movement from central and northern Europe which seeks an outlet there has not been given any stimulus by decreased fares; but for the fact that the German emigration laws prohibit indirect emigration, a large number of trans-German passengers would have gone to England to take advantage of the cut rate from English ports. The possible evil effects of cheap rates for emigrant traffic are recognized in the Italian emigration law, which forbids the sale of an emigrant ticket for less than a certain sum.

the Italian emigration law, which forbids the sale of an emigrant ticket for less than a certain sum.

From F. P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration

Types of Aliens Awaiting Admission to Ellis Island Station

During 1904 we received more Hebrews than of any other race, except Italians. (See page 7.)

they obtain from all over the world, either through organized charitable organizations or from private individuals. These people send out thousands upon thousands of letters annually begging charitable contributions, and they cause Dr Merrill, the United States consul, and his dragoman no end of trouble.

"These alleged 'American citizens,' although they enjoy and avail themselves of the high privilege and protection of American citizenship, are, in truth and in fact, not Americans at all, and quite a number of them have become naturalized by fraud."

PUBLIC CHARGES

Although each year several hundred aliens have been returned to the countries whence they came because they were public charges, and several thousand others were originally refused admission to the United States because likely to become public charges, the recent investigation of the charitable institutions of the country conducted by the Bureau of Immigration actually found about 30,000 alien paupers, including insane, in the public institutions and another 5,000 in the charitable institutions under private control. About 10,000 alien criminals were found in the penal institutions, making altogether a grand total of 45,000, 40,000 of whom are supported exclusively at public expense. In addition thereto, there are probably 65,000 naturalized foreigners in these institutions.

The states in which are located the large cities have the largest proportions of aliens detained in their institutions. For instance, out of 44,985 aliens in all the institutions of the United States, 12,440, or 28 per cent, are in the State of New York; 5,601, or 12½ per cent, in Pennsylvania; 5,490, or 12 per cent, in Massachusetts, and 3,359, or 7½ per cent, in Illinois, making a total of 26,890 in the four states mentioned, which is 60 per cent of the entire number in the United States.

The enormous proportion of aliens taken care of in the insane and charitable institutions of the United States is shown by the fact that the proportion of alien population to citizens in the whole United States is 1 to 75, while within the insane and charitable institutions the proportion is 1 alien to 6 United States citizens. The proportion in penal institutions has not yet been determined, but is undoubtedly even greater than 1 to 6.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

Increasing proportions of immigrants are going to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, while the percentage for the neighboring State of New York has gradually decreased from 42 per cent in 1892 to 32 per cent in 1904. The far Western States are attracting increasing proportions and the Middle West and South decreasing percentages year by year.

It is of interest to note in this connection the uniformity of the fluctuation of immigration to the New England States, each of them having attracted increasing proportions from 1892 to 1895 or 1896, with decreased percentages since (leaving out of consideration the increase for Vermont during the past three or four years).

Iberic and Slavic divisions:* About 70 per cent of the immigration going to the seven states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, which group receives 60 per cent of the entire immigration to the United States, belong

* The different races or peoples or, more properly, subdivisions of race coming from Europe have been grouped by Mr Sargent into four grand divisions, as follows:

Teutonic division, from northern Europe: German, Scandinavian, English, Dutch, Flemish, and Finnish.

Iberic division, from southern Europe: South Italian, Greek, Portuguese, and Spanish; also Syrian from Turkey in Asia.

Celtic division, from western Europe: Irish, Welsh, Scotch, French, and north Italian.

Slavic division, from eastern Europe: Bohemian, Moravian, Bulgarian, Servian, Monte-

XUM

to the Iberic races of southern Europe (principally south Italian) and Slavic races of eastern Europe, including Magyars from Hungary. Of the great bulk of immigration going to New York 34 per cent is south Italian and 23 per cent Hebrew. Other Eastern and Southern States and Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri get large percentages of immigrants belonging to the Iberic and Slavic divisions. Louisiana is conspicuous because of heavy percentage of south Italians.

Teutonic division: The Northwestern States get heavy percentages of immigrants of Teutonic blood from northern Europe, the States of Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah each receiving from 65 to 90 per cent of immigrants of this class.

Celtic division: New England and some of the Southern States show moderate proportions of immigrants of the Celtic division. This class of immigrants, however, is most conspicuously represented in the Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions.

Mongolic division: Most of the immigrants of the Mongolic division, principally Japanese, go to Hawaii and the Pacific coast. Of all the immigrants going to Hawaii 82 per cent are Japanese.

negrin, Croatian, Slovenian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian, and Slovak.

The Mongolic division has also been added, to Include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, East Indian, Pacific Islander, and Filipino.

Under "all others" have been included Magyar, Turkish, Armenian, African (black), and subdivisions native to the Western Hemisphere

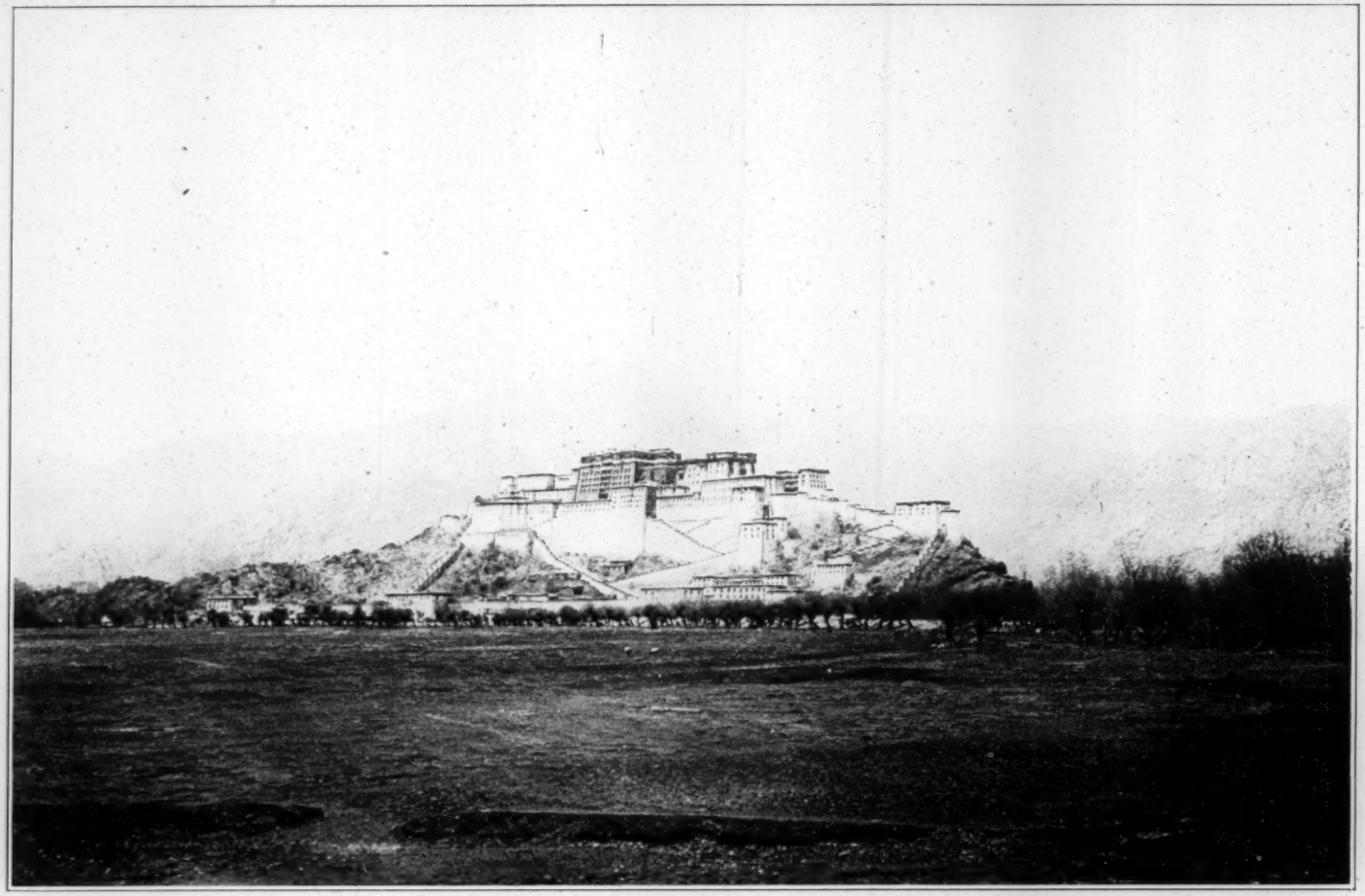
By reason of blood mixture this classification is somewhat arbitrary, especially with regard to Finnish, Scotch, and southern Germans.

OCCUPATIONS

Examination shows that immigration to the mining regions of the Alleghenies, Lake Superior, and Rocky Mountains is composed of comparatively few families and a very large proportion of laborers, while that to the agricultural districts of the Middle West and South is composed of comparatively few laborers and large proportions of families. The latter fact is conspicuously the case with regard to the tier of seven prairie states and territories from North Dakota to Texas, where nearly half the immigration consists of women and children classed under the head "no occupation," with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of laborers. It is notable also that the Teutonic element in the immigration to this tier of states greatly predominates.

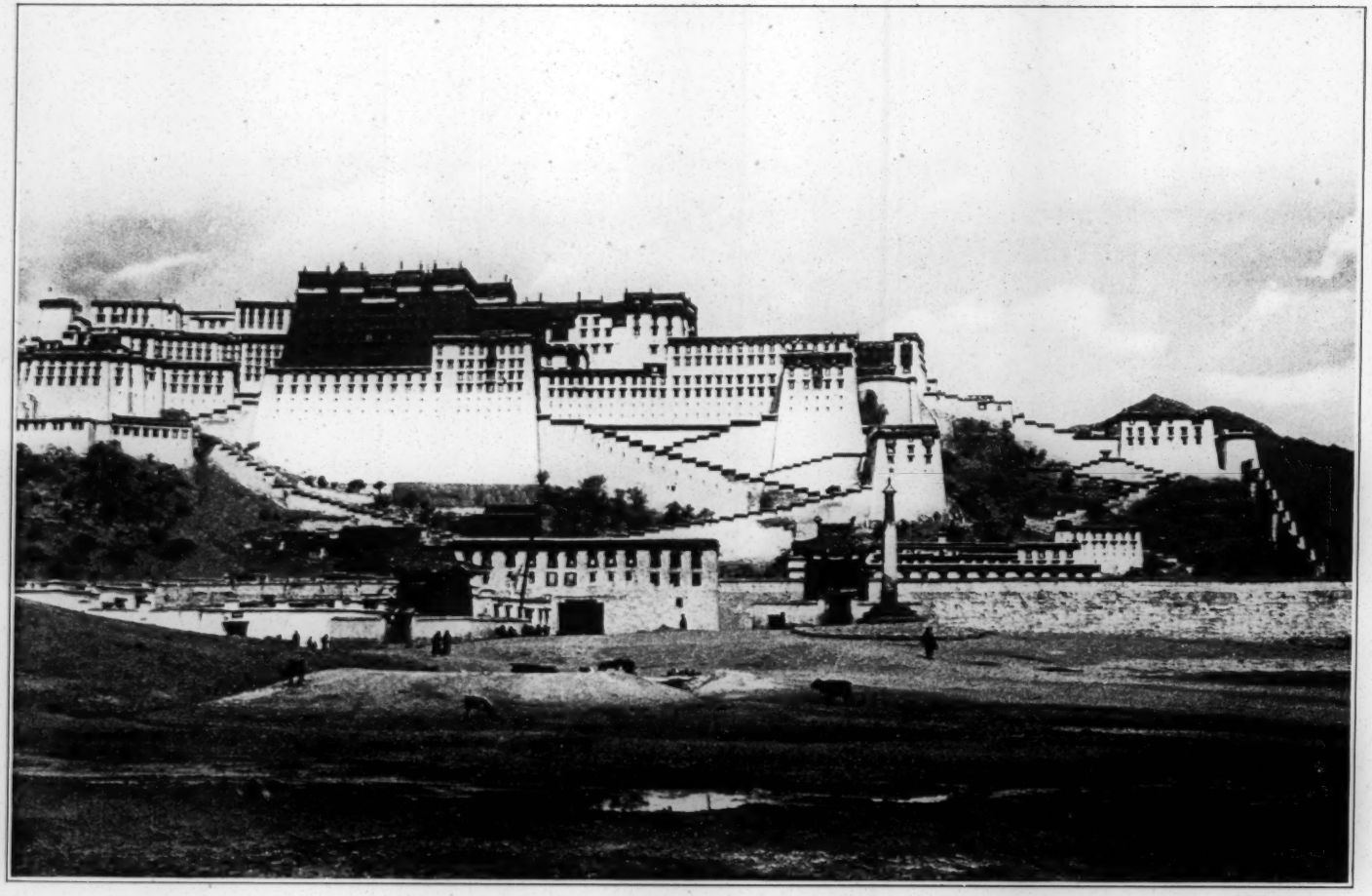
VIEWS OF LHASA

THE pictures of Lhasa published in this number of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE are selected from a series of 50 Tibetan photographs which were recently presented to the National Geographic Society by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society of St Petersburg. The pictures were taken by the Buriat Tsybikoff and the Kalmuck Norzunoff on their recent semi-official expedition to Tibet. The notes given under the pictures are from Tsybikoff's narrative as published in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for 1903. Those desiring further information on the subject are referred to the above narrative and also to this Magazine, July, page 292, and May, page 228, 1904, and September, page 353, 1903.



The Palace of the Dalai-Lama at Lhasa

The palace of the Dalai-Lama, Potala, is about two-thirds of a mile west of the city, and built upon a rocky height. The foundation of the palace, tradition says, was laid by Srongzang Khan during the seventh century. The main central portion, called the "red palace," was added some time later. This palace and additions were planned to serve as a means of defense



Another View of the Palace of the Dalai Lama

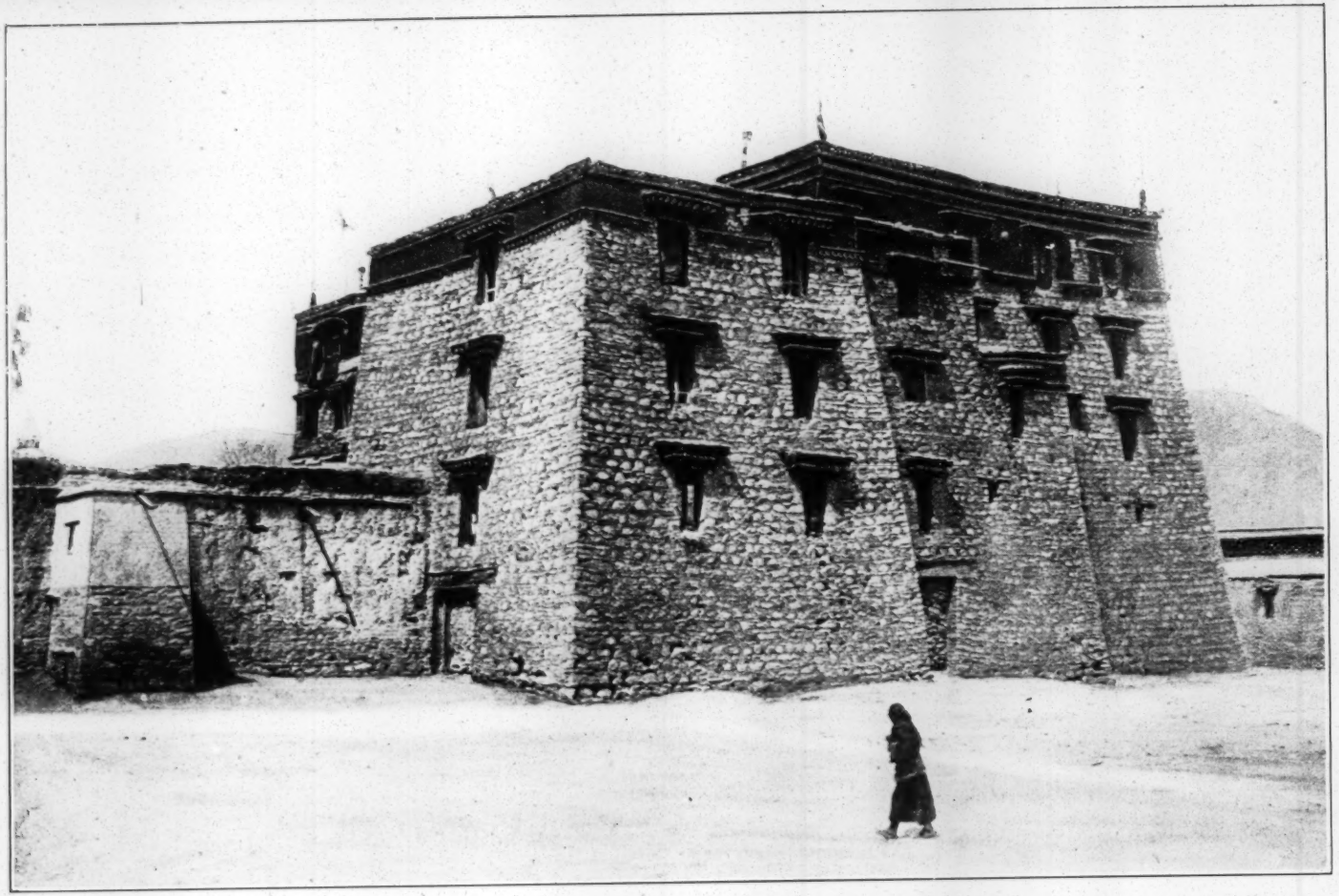
The palace is about 1,400 feet long and about 70 feet high in front. In the construction of this palace the Tibetans displayed their highest architectural skill. Here are found the most precious treasures of Tibet, including the golden sepulchre of the fifth Dalai-Lama, which is about 28 feet high. The treasures and apartments of the Dalai-Lama are in the central portion of the temple palace. The remainder of the building serves as quarters for various attendants or followers of the Dalai-Lama, including a community of 500 monks, whose duty it is to pray for the welfare and long life of the Dalai-Lama

A View of the Palace of the Dalai-Lama from the West

The unequal distribution of wealth and the subservience of poverty to wealth are conspicuous throughout Tibet. There is such little commerce that labor is very cheap, the most expert weaver of native cloth receiving about 8 cents and board per day, while an unskilled woman or man laborer earns only 2 or 3 cents. The highest salary is paid to the Lamas, the prayer readers, who receive 10 cents a day for incessant reading. A house servant almost never receives pay beyond food and meager clothes

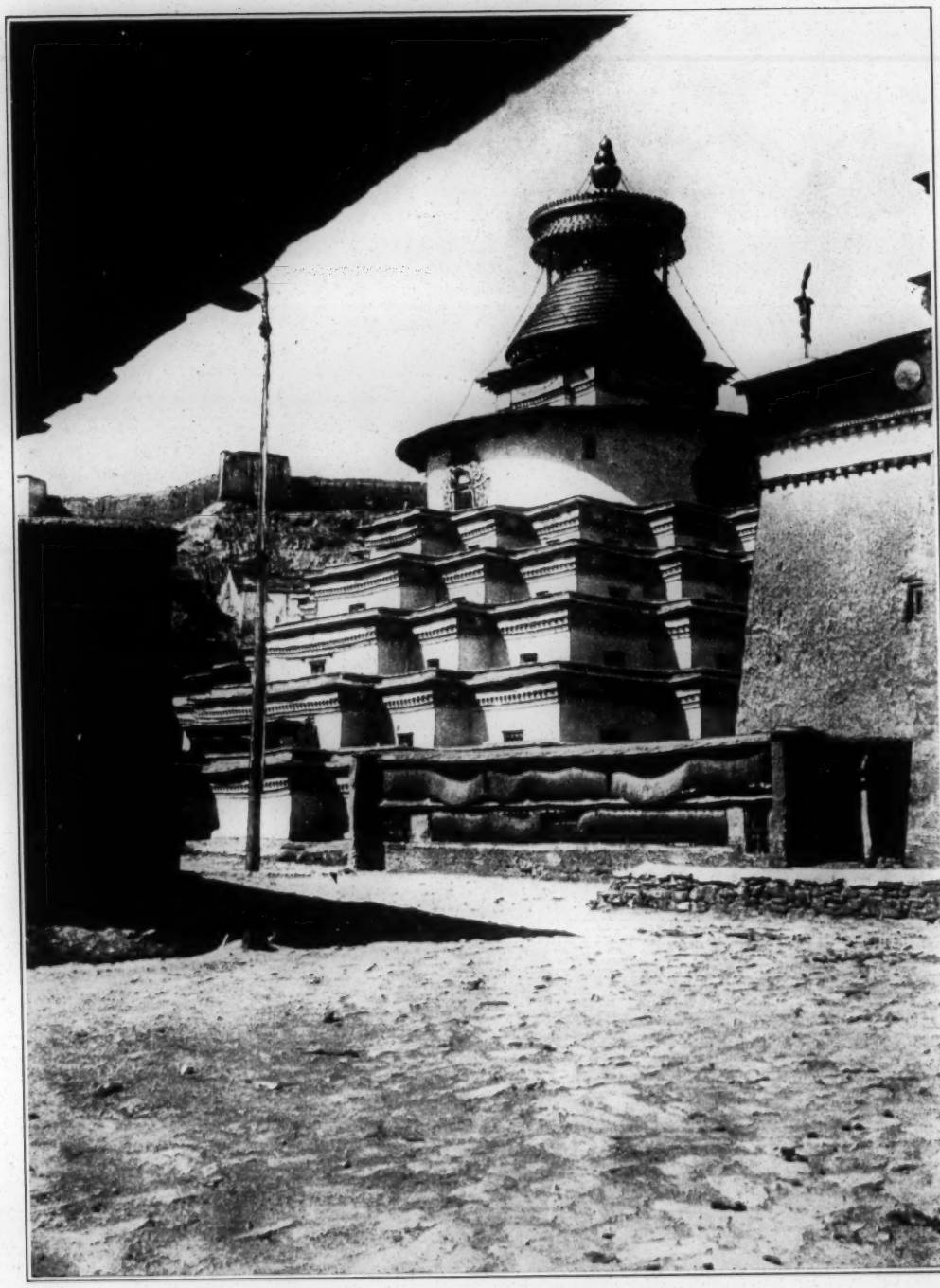
A Street Scene in Lhasa

The houses are of stone or of unburnt brick, cemented with clay. The windows are without panes, or hung with cotton curtains, though in winter oiled native paper serves as protection from the cold. The houses have no chimneys. The principal fuel is dry manure of horned cattle and yaks



Palace of the Old King of Tibet, at Lhasa

The clothing of a Tibetan is of special design, made from native cloth in various colors. The poor classes wear white, the cheapest color; the richer people red and dark red, the soldiers dark blue, and yellow is used by higher dignitaries and princes. Women prefer the dark red cloth. Of course, other colors are also met with. In proportion to their means, Tibetans dress rather elegantly. Their jewelry is of gold, silver, corals, diamonds, rubies, pearls, turquoise, and other stones.



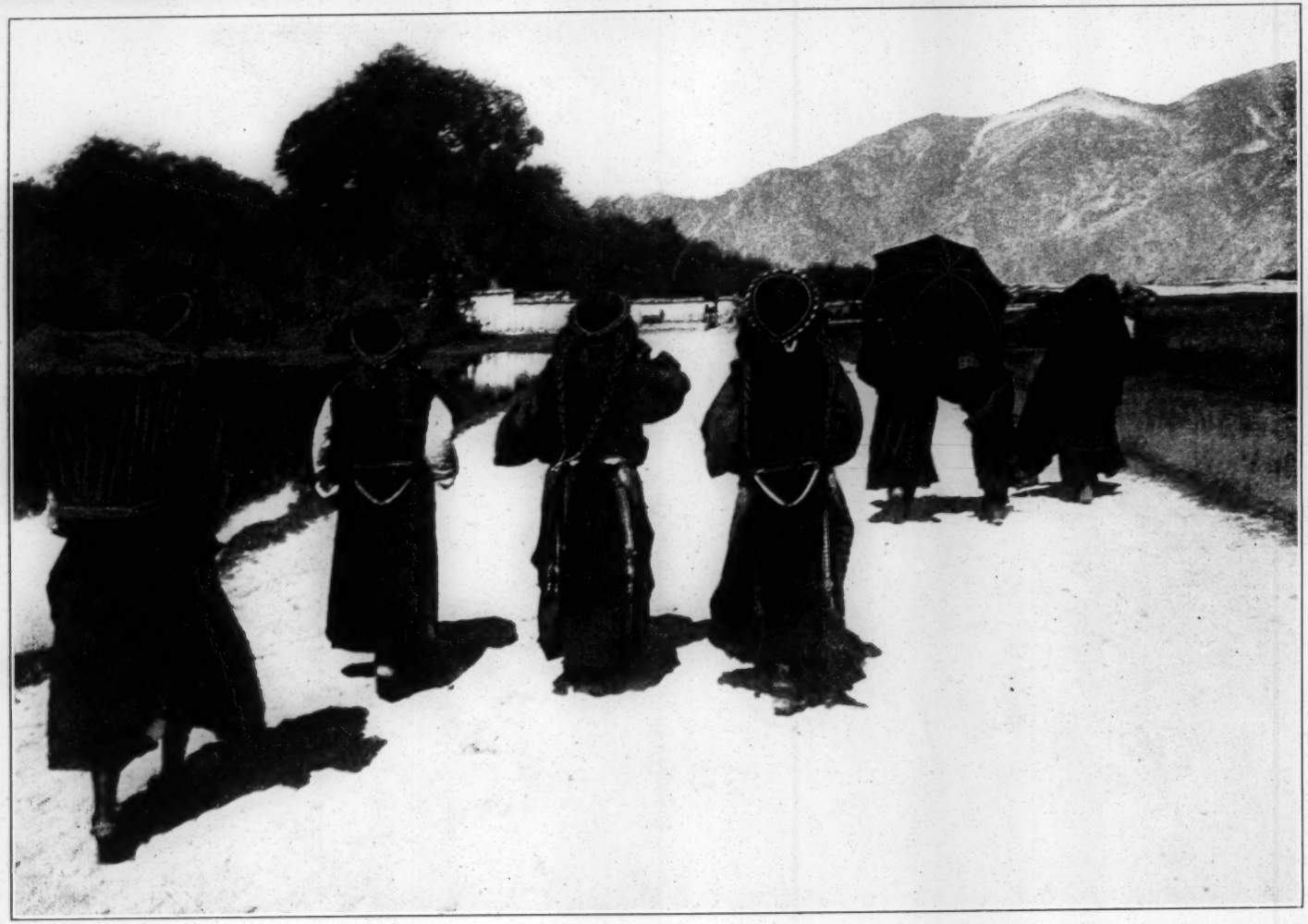
Buddhist Temple in the Center of Lhasa

A View of Lhasa from a Neighboring Hill

The building crowning the peak about the center of the picture is the monastery of Sera, which is famous in Tibet for its ascetics. The civilian population of Lhasa scarcely exceeds 10,000 persons, about two-thirds of them women, although the number may seem greater on account of the proximity of two large monasteries, the many transient visitors, and the gatherings of worshippers from lamaite countries.

The Outskirts of Lhasa

The orchards and trees in the outskirts of the city give the place a very beautiful appearance, especially in spring and summer, when the gilt roofs of the two principal temples glisten in the sun and the white walls of the many stoned buildings shiue among the green tops of the trees; but the delight of the distant view at once vanishes upon entering the city with its crooked and dirty streets.

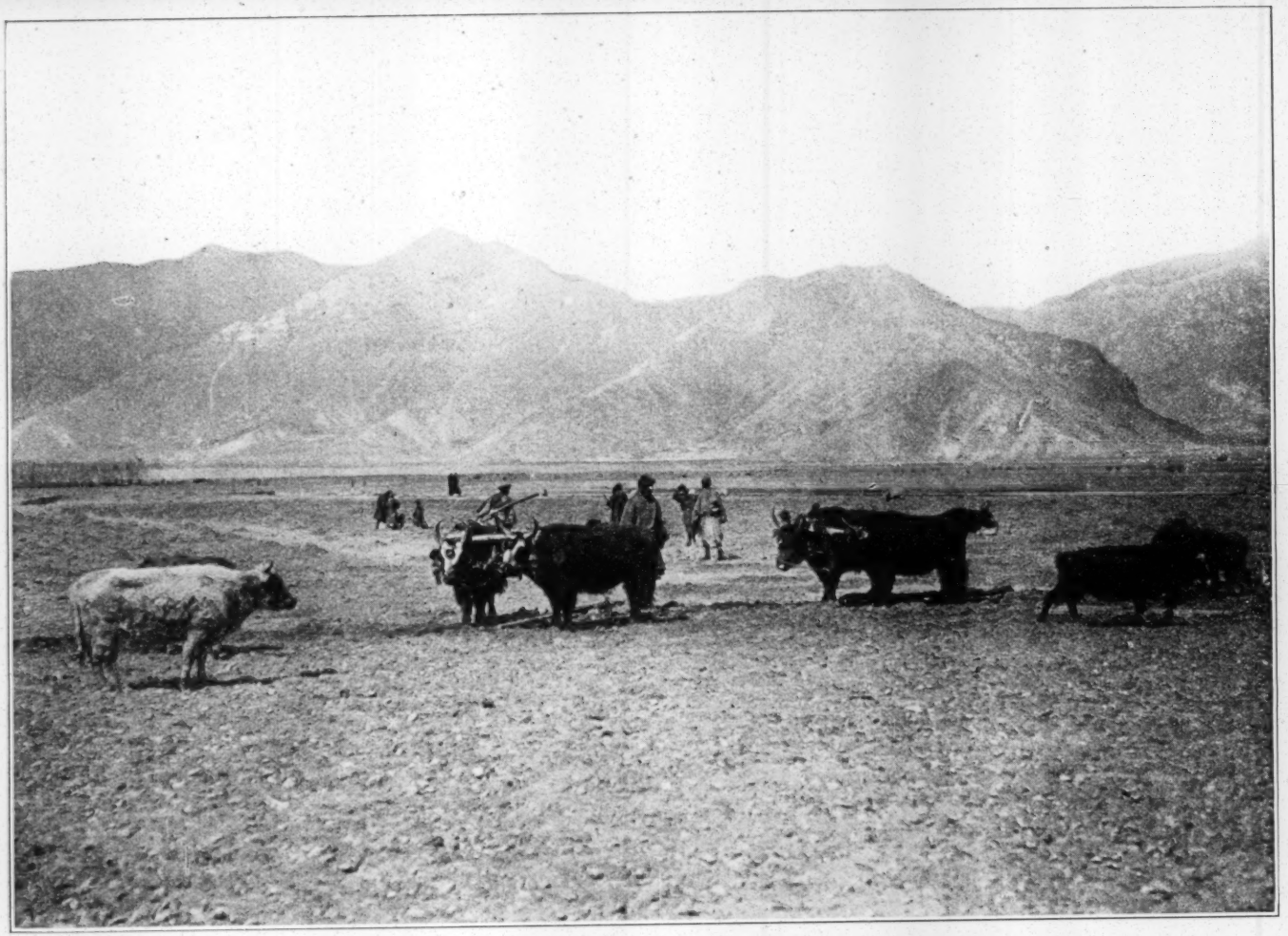


On the Road which Circles Lhasa

The circular road along which the pious make their marches around Lhasa on foot or in prostrate bows is about 8 miles long. When these bows are faithfully performed the circle is completed in two days, making about 3,000 bows a day.

Women from the Country on the Way to Market in Lhasa

The Tibetans seem to be inclined to joviality, which manifests itself in song and dance during their frequent public holidays. Women enjoy perfect freedom and independence and take an active part in business affairs, often managing extensive enterprises unaided.



A Farming Scene in Tibet

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the settled population. Barley is the standard crop, from which the popular and harmless barley-wine is made; then comes wheat, for wheat flour; beans for oil, and peas, used by the poorer class in form of flour, or crushed for horses, mules, and asses. The field work is done principally by "dzo" (a cross breed of yak and ordinary cattle), yaks, and asses.

THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES

"The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal."—President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, December 8, 1904.

The report for 1904 of Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, makes a small volume of 114 pages. It is a story of remarkable development and of wondrous wealth. We recommend it for perusal by every reader of this Magazine. The following is an abstract of the report.

FAVORED with continued prosperity in 1904, the farming element of the people has laid broader, deeper, and more substantial the foundations of a magnificent agriculture. A period of some industrial depression during the last two years has been saved by the farmers from the severer conditions that must otherwise have befallen in consequence of the absorption of a large portion of the readily convertible capital of the non-agricultural classes into great and prevalent speculations.

WEALTH PRODUCED BY FARMERS

As great as the financial successes of agriculture were in 1903, hitherto without equal, those of 1904 advanced somewhat beyond them. While some products have fallen behind in value, others have more than filled the deficit, and the general result is that the farmers have produced in value much more wealth than they ever did before in one year.

One conspicuous item that has contributed to this is the corn crop. *The farmers could from the proceeds of this single crop pay the national debt, the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay a considerable portion of the government's yearly expenses.* The cotton crop, valued for lint and seed at 600 millions, comes second, while hay and wheat contend for the third place. Combined, these two crops will about equal in value the corn crop. Notwithstanding the wheat crop shows a lower production than any year since 1900, the farm value is the highest since 1881. Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904; save in 1902, the oat crop was never so large by 60 million bushels. The present crop of rice promises a yield of 900 million pounds—300 million more than ever before.

Horses and mules reach the highest point this year, with an aggregate value exceeding 1,354 million dollars. On the other hand, cattle, sheep, and hogs all show a slight decline.

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astonishing figures. *The farmers' hens now produce 1⅔ billions of dozens of eggs, and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt.**

After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at 4,900 million dollars after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.65 per cent above the product of 1903 and 31.28 per cent above that of the census year 1899.

Some comparisons are necessary to the realization of such an unthinkable value, aggregating nearly five billions of dollars. *The farmers of this country have in two years produced wealth exceeding the output of all the gold mines of the entire*

* Every American is thus eating about 245 eggs a year.

world since Columbus discovered America. This year's product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it lacks but three-fourths of a billion dollars of the value of the manufactures of 1900, less the cost of materials used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways and four times the value of all minerals produced in this country.

The year 1904 keeps well up to the average of exports of farm products during the five years 1899–1903, amounting to over 859 millions, while the average for the five years was nearly 865 millions. During the last 15 years the balance of trade in favor of this country, all articles considered, exceeded 4,384 million dollars, but taking farm products alone, these showed a balance in our favor of more than 5,300 millions.

The increase in farm capital the Secretary estimates conservatively at 2,000 million dollars within four years—this without recognizing the marked increase in the value of land during the past two years. The most startling figures shown as illustrating the farmers' prosperity are those presented by deposits in banks in typical agricultural states. The Secretary selects for this illustration Iowa, Kansas, and Mississippi. Taking all kinds of banks, national, state, private, and savings, the deposits increased from June 30, 1896, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 164 per cent, in Kansas 219 per cent, and in Mississippi 301 per cent—in the United States 91 per cent. A similar favorable comparison may be made as to the number of depositors.

GENERAL PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER

The diffusion of well-being among farmers throughout all parts of the country is one of the most conspicuous features of the recent agricultural development. This attracted attention a year ago and is now even more noticeable. The great South is more especially enjoying this growth of well-being, owing to the enhanced value of the cotton crop in addition to the general progress in agriculture. The Eastern farmer, who was long on the verge of bankruptcy in competition with the virgin soil and rapid expansion of the northern half of the Mississippi River Valley, has survived that competition and now enjoys more normal conditions, owing to the creation and maintenance of many large near-by markets by many varied industries. The Pacific coast has long been prosperous, with its world-famous specialties; the mountain states are glad with the fruits and promises of irrigation; in the older prairie states the farmer has seen his land go from $1.25 an acre, or from a homestead gift, to $100 and $150, and the "Great American Desert," as it was called when it was nothing but a buffalo range, is now peopled by a progressive race of farmers, whose banks are filled to overflowing with the proceeds of their products.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The elements of agricultural science are gradually finding their place in the primary and secondary schools through the instruction of teachers.

We buy over $200,000,000 worth of products from tropical countries that cannot be grown in continental United States. Through scientists sent from the United States to the several island groups the department is instructing the people of our island possessions to grow these things, such as coffee, rubber, fibers, drug plants, nuts, fruits, spices, and the like.

Our farmers buy $100,000,000 worth of machinery every year. A better knowledge of its use and care is necessary. Several agricultural colleges are taking up this inquiry and giving instruction in regard to machinery and farm buildings.

WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS

The regular forecasts of the Weather Bureau for 36 and 48 hours in advance

have been made daily throughout the year, besides special warnings of gales, cold waves, frosts, heavy snows, floods, etc., which have been issued for the benefit of commercial and agricultural interests. Forecasts are issued, moreover, for the first three days out of steamers bound for European ports. The river and flood service had several opportunities to demonstrate its usefulness and growing efficiency, and owing to the advices and warnings of the Bureau the dangers of the great ice gorges in the Susquehanna, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers were much minimized.

The national weather and crop bulletins were issued from 143 section centers. Besides the extensive distribution of the forecast cards, over 5,000 railroad stations have been supplied with bulletins, and the Bureau has availed itself extensively of the rural free delivery and the rural telephone system, so that forecasts are quickly disseminated throughout a large territory at a minimum of expense.

MOUNT WEATHER OBSERVATORY

The main building of the Weather Bureau Observatory at Mount Weather, Va., has been completed, and the physical laboratory to be erected in another year is being planned. When the equipment is ready apparatus will be utilized to explore the atmosphere to altitudes of from 3 to 10 miles.

During the year arrangements were perfected for a generous increase in the number of daily telegraphic weather reports, and the Secretary reports several submarine cables laid. The Weather Bureau has now 158 stations completely equipped, while 130 steel towers with improved equipment for displaying storm warnings are now installed along the shores of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts.

INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND MEAT

Besides safeguarding the live-stock industry at home, the department is fostering the foreign trade. The total export of animal products in the past fiscal year exceeded $223,000,000. The total inspections for export were—for cattle, 790,496; for sheep, 534,850; and for horses, 3,293. There was a great increase in the number of cattle and sheep exported, but a considerable reduction in the number of horses. The loss on cattle in transit to British ports was but 0.17 per cent, and on sheep 0.94 per cent. Clearances of vessels carrying live stock numbered 774.

The inspection of import animals calls for the utmost vigilance in order to prevent the introduction of animal diseases. Importations of pure-bred animals were light, but a very large number were imported from Mexico for breeding purposes.

Inspection of animals and their products was maintained at 51 establishments in cities. Of ante-mortem inspections about 65,000,000 were made and of post-mortem 40,000,000, an increase in both cases over the previous year. The microscopic inspection of pork is restricted to that destined for countries requiring it, and the number of carcasses inspected in 1904 was 313,445, of which 2,643 were found to be trichinous.

PRODUCING NEW BREEDS OF ANIMALS

Preliminary steps have been taken to conduct feeding and breeding experiments in several states looking to the development of breeds of animals suitable to our conditions of climate and soils and capable of meeting the demands of commerce at home and abroad.

The spread over several of the mountain states of a cattle mange required vigorous intervention by the department. It was necessary to detail a large force of experts to supervise the dipping of the herds in order to eradicate the parasite. Coöperation with most of the states has been arranged, and the rest promise to secure state legislation to compel all flock and herd masters to clean their stock.

STUDY OF PLANTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special efforts have been made to encourage the study of plants in the public schools. The Secretary argues that our system of elementary education leaves no impression on the child's mind of the importance, value, and usefulness of farm life, while in many ways he is brought early into contact with facts pointing to the value of commercial life. He calls attention to the rapid advances made in agriculture along all lines, and notes the need for bright young men in this field, which he believes offers opportunities as great as in any other. The distribution of seed is being handled in such a way that encouragement of plant growing will be a feature of it in connection with public school work.

NEW PLANT INDUSTRIES

Under the head of new industries developed the Secretary enumerates, first, rice, of which, under the encouragement of the department, there has been enormously increased production in Louisiana and Texas. Preliminary estimates give the area devoted to rice in 1904 in these two states at 600,000 acres, and the crop will approximate 650,000,000 pounds. In reference to durum or macaroni wheat the success attending its introduction continues unabated. Probably no less than 14,000,000 bushels of such wheats will be grown this year. The durum wheats are now being handled without difficulty by many millers. These wheats have been found valuable for bread and can be grown successfully where many other crops fail. Efforts are also being made to introduce the raw material for the manufacture of fine mattings.

IMPROVEMENT IN SUGAR-BEET SEED

In regard to the sugar beet the chief effort of the department has been to effect improvement in the seed and to study the diseases with a view to the discovery of remedies. Strains of pedigreed seed are being established in New York, Michigan, Utah, and Washington, having already assumed commercial importance in the last two states. It seems to be a question of but a few years when the entire 5,000,000 pounds used in the United States will be produced at home. American-grown seed has produced beets testing as high as 24 per cent, and the average in all beets tested from American-grown seed in 1903 was 15.8. The average percentage in all beets grown in the United States is but a little over 11 per cent. During the season of 1904, 14,000 pounds of American-grown seed were distributed by the department for testing in comparison with imported seed. The factories also bought 34,500 pounds of American-grown seed. Interesting experiments in fertilizing were conducted, one in particular showing the difference of over twenty dollars per acre as the result of fertilizing with nitrate of soda.

In the matter of developing sugar-beet seeds with single germs, which would greatly diminish the labor of thinning, the Bureau work has been very satisfactory.

NEW CITROUS FRUITS

Early oranges secured as a result of crossing the sweet orange with the hardy Japanese orange are now ready to distribute, and this work will be inaugurated the coming winter. The oranges are valuable for marmelades and may be grown in nearly all the Southern States. Other citrous fruit developed from the investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, such as the tangelo, a cross between the tangerine and the pomelo, promise to be exceedingly valuable.

AMERICAN TEA AND AFRICAN DATES

As heretofore, investigation in American tea production has been continued in coöperation with Dr C. L. Shepard,

whose gardens now yield from eight to ten thousand pounds of tea annually. The work of establishing a plantation in Texas has also been continued. Encouraging results have also been secured in the establishment of the African date in Arizona and California.

POPPY ALKALOIDS

In Vermont previous success in growing opium poppies has been repeated with even better results. The attempt to cultivate this plant has been made with a view to supplying our demand for poppy alkaloids for medicinal uses. As the result of the repeated experiments, success has at last attended the effort to obtain morphine directly from the juices of the plant. If this can be done commercially, the plants produced in American fields will replace oriental opium as a crude source for morphine.

CULTURAL WORK ON COTTON

Special work has been done on cotton with a view to bringing home to farmers of Texas and Louisiana, especially in the boll-weevil districts, the advantages of better methods of cultivation and the value of early maturing seed.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has had the advantage of closest coöperation with the Texas Agricultural College, and also with the Louisiana authorities. As a feature of the work in the South, diversification farms were established at various places with a view to showing the value and importance of diversified agriculture. The business interests in the respective communities gladly cooperate in this matter with the Bureau, so that they involve but a trifling expense to the government. Thirty-two of these farms have been or are about to be established. Extensive work has been inaugurated in Texas with a view to breeding new types of cotton better adapted to meet the conditions brought about by the invasion of the cotton boll weevil. Reference is made to the discovery of the Guatemalan ant by an officer of the Bureau, and to the transfer of the study and distribution of this ant to the Bureau of Entomology. Mention is also made of an effort to combat the boll weevil by producing a variety of cotton not subject to injury by this pest.

The Secretary believes it to be within the range of possibility that resistant varieties of cotton may be found in tropical America or developed by selection. As a feature of the work in Texas, a special effort has been made to obtain information as to the best methods of combating the cotton root rot, a disease which has been very serious the past season.

FORAGE CROP INVESTIGATIONS

More attention has been given to alfalfa in the eastern half of the United States in the past two years than to any other crop. The department has demonstrated that this valuable crop can be grown in almost every state in the Union. A large amount of information has been gathered the past year as to the carrying capacity of the ranges in various parts of the West. Intelligent management will bring the ranges back to their primitivs state of productiveness, but there is no chance of improving range conditions except where stockmen are able to control the ranges upon which their stock feed. It has also been demonstrated that many new plants may be introduced upon the range successfully. Plants that may be grown upon alkali lands have been studied.

INVESTIGATIONS OF STANDARD GRASSES

Investigations of standard grasses have been carried on, and it is hoped that within a few years it will be possible to offer farmers small quantities of seed of improved forms of all the standard grasses. A considerable number of native American grasses have shown them-

selves adapted to the regions where at present hay grasses are wanting. It is believed that hay grasses can be found on the Western plains where the average annual rainfall does not exceed 15 inches. It has been found that a number of plants can be made to furnish satisfactory pasture throughout the winter months in the South, and coöperation is planned with Southern experiment stations and farmers to test a number of such plants for winter-pasture purposes.

NEW FORAGE CROPS FOR THE GULF REGION AND THE PACIFIC COAST

The agrostologists are studying the forage value of the velvet bean, beggar weed, Mexican clover, and cassava for for the region adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. The Bureau of Plant Industry is seeking to provide suitable forage crops for southern Florida, and it is also searching for forage crops to grow alternately with wheat in the great wheat regions on the Pacific coast, so that the farmers may secure more than one crop every other year,

MARKETING OF FRUITS

Much attention has been given to the development of the trans-Atlantic export trade. Large and profitable shipments of Bartlett pears were made from eastern orchards to British markets. It is known that more than 75,000 packages of this variety were exported, while the total shipments of eastern-grown summer and fall pears amounted to at least 165 carloads.

An encouraging beginning has been effected in commercial shipments of American apples to French markets. The most important experimental export work has been done upon winter apples. The proportion exported has risen from less than 1 per cent of the estimated total in 1899–1900 to nearly 4¾ per cent in 1903–1904, a total of over 2,000,000 barrels, valued at nearly $5,500,000.

COLD STORAGE OF FRUIT

The cold storage of fruit has grown to large proportions, nearly 3,000,000 barrels having been cold-stored in the United States during the last winter as a result of investigations during the past year. It is found that the condition in which the fruit is grown and the manner of handling it determine to a large extent its keeping quality and ultimate value. Fruit intended for storage must be handled with the utmost care in picking, packing, and shipping, and stored quickly after picking, in well-ventilated rooms with a temperature from 31° F. to 32° F.

PLANT-BREEDING WORK

Much important work has been done in plant breeding. Great advances have been made in securing new and desirable long-staple cottons. Important results have been obtained in the breeding and improvement of corn and of oats and potatoes. Some of the most important investigations in breeding and selection have been inaugurated in connection with the growing of tobacco. Extensive work has been carried on in Connecticut, and the work has shown unquestionably that the desirable characteristics in the leaf can be fixed in the first year's selection.

CROPS REQUIRING LITTLE WATER

It is believed that a profitable system of agriculture can be developed for the semi-arid area of the United States by securing crops which will grow with a very small amount of water. Considerable progress has been made in this direction.

MEANS OF DESTROYING ALGÆ IN WATER SUPPLIES

The Secretary calls attention to the investigations carried on by the plant physiologist with a view to finding methods of destroying noxious algæ in water supplies, the method consisting

in using extremely dilute solutions of copper sulphate. Numerous tests have been made in coöperation with boards of health and water engineers, and the method has been proved remarkably efficient. The fact that one part of copper sulphate to 100,000 parts of water will at ordinary temperature completely destroy the bacteria causing typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera suggests the great usefulness of copper in fighting these and other diseases.

PRESENT FORESTRY SITUATION

The present situation as regards forestry in the United States the Secretary regards as exceedingly hopeful. The lumber industry seems to be awakening to the fact that lumbering with reference to future as well as present profits may be good business. The general adoption of forestry as an established policy now depends primarily on business conditions. Extensive investigations of forest conditions are still urgently needed. Studies which individuals cannot undertake, but which must be made if the wealth-producing power of the country as a whole is to be brought to the highest point, need to be prosecuted in the public interest. The furtherance of that part of this department's work which is directed toward informing the small owner how he can to advantage practice forestry on his own account is of the first importance.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF FOREST CONDITIONS

There is now no considerable portion of the United States for which the Bureau of Forestry has not at hand special knowledge bearing directly on questions pertaining to the use of the forests. In the work of building up a sound permanent policy for the forests of the national domain, this department continues to render important service, and it is plain that the ultimate function of the Bureau of Forestry as a part of the government administrative equipment is gradually defining itself. The work to which the bureau must hereafter chiefly devote itself includes scientific study of problems having a practical bearing on forest utilization; coöperation with states seeking advice concerning forest legislation, administration, or the formulation of a state forest policy; and, finally, the discharge of any duties assigned to it by the national government in connection with the administration of public lands. The forester is at present the official adviser in technical matters of those departments having in charge forested lands. The greatest need of the West, says the Secretary, is water, and in many states future settlement and prosperity depend absolutely upon its conservation, and this again largely, in many cases wholly, depends upon the preservation of the forests.

The work of planting on forest reserves has been begun in California, Colorado, and Nebraska.

He expresses gratification at the recognition by Congress of the work of the bureau which has enabled it to increase its force within six years 16-fold, and its expenditures 12-fold. That this liberality is true economy is demonstrated by the fact that *a single discovery now commonly applied to the production of turpentine is effecting a saving annually equal to the total expenditures of the Bureau for six years.*

FOREIGN PLANTS IMPORTED

No less than 1,429 selected kinds of seeds and plants were introduced from foreign countries and established in the United States. These included 350 date suckers representing 42 varieties, 19 varieties of grapes from Russian Caucasus, 33 varieties of mangoes of recognized superiority from central India, 157 bushels of berseem from the valley of the Nile, 2,000 pounds of the famous new barley from Moravia, 200 trees of the

hardy Vladmir cherry from Russia (distributed in the Northwest), and many others.

NITROGEN-FIXING BACTERIA

Extensive practical tests were made the past season with nitrogen bacteria for use in connection with the leguminous crops. Results have been even more successful than was anticipated. The several strains of bacteria sent out from the department have proved valuable even on soils containing the uncultivated organisms in abundance. The material for inoculating an acre of soil costs the department about one cent per acre and the farmers scarcely anything to apply it. The demand for the organisms is constantly increasing.

THE SOIL SURVEY

The study of soils and their management with regard to their values for producing crops has been continued. Soils vary greatly in the several states, and a general knowledge of their composition is of prime importance before the tiller can put them to their most profitable use. The Bureau of Soils is mapping the various areas to the end that residents on each may as soon as possible learn the peculiarities with which they have to deal. The department is seeking to introduce plants from foreign countries to diversify American agriculture. A knowledge of the character of the soils from which they come and on which they have been developed is imperative, and suggests the wisdom of becoming familiar with the soils as well as the climate to which these new plants are introduced.

The total area surveyed and mapped by the bureau during the fiscal year was over 29,000 square miles, and the total area surveyed at the close of the fiscal year exceeded 74,000 square miles, or 47,868,800 acres. During the past year 68 areas in the different states were surveyed. A table presents the area surveyed in 1904, and previously reported in each state, and shows that the total cost of the year's survey was $72,601.41, of which $2,377.57 was paid by state organizations. The cost of work in the field per square mile was therefore $2.21, and the average total cost per square mile, $2.50.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS

THE last report of the Superintendent of Education of the Philippine Islands, David P. Barrows, describes very clearly the educational policy that has been adopted for the Filipinos and the manner in which that policy is being carried out. The following paragraphs are from the report:

THE FILIPINO DIALECTS CANNOT BE DEVELOPED INTO A NATIONAL LANGUAGE

There are between 40 and 50 dialects in the Philippine Islands. The question has been frequently raised whether these Filipino languages are sufficiently related so as to fuse into one common tongue, and the Bureau of Education has received its most vigorous criticism in the United States because of its alleged attempt to supplant and destroy what might, in the opinion of absentee critics, become a national and characteristic speech. Such criticisms could only proceed from a profound ignorance of the nature of these languages and the people who speak them. All of these dialects belong to one common Malayan stock. Their grammatical structure is the same. The sentence in each one of them is built up in the same way. The strik-

ing use of affixes and suffixes, which gives the speech its character, is common to them all. There are, moreover, words and expressions identical to them all. A hundred common words could readily be selected which would scarcely vary from one language to another; but the fact still remains that, while similar in grammatical structure, these languages are very different in vocabulary—so different that two members of any two different tribes brought together are unable to converse, or at first even to make themselves understood for the simplest steps of intercourse. The similarity in structure makes it very easy for a Filipino of one tribe to learn the language of another; but nevertheless these languages have preserved their distinction for more than three hundred years of European rule and in the face of a common religion and in spite of considerable migration and mixture between the different tribes. This is as true where different populations border one another as elsewhere. In no case is there any indication that these languages are fusing. The Filipino adheres to his native dialect in its purity, and when he converses with a Filipino of another tribe ordinarily uses broken Spanish.

TO THE FILIPINOS A NATIONAL LANGUAGE IS A NECESSITY—THEY PREFER ENGLISH

For common intercourse, as well as for education, the Filipino demands a foreign speech. To confine him to his native dialect would be simply to perpetuate that isolation which he has so long suffered and against which his insurrection was a protest. Opponents of English education find no sympathizer among the Filipino people. The advantage which the possession of the English language will give him is readily understood by the Filipino, and it is fortunate that the acquisition of the Spanish tongue was largely denied him and that it never won his affection. English is the *lingua franca* of the Far East. It is spoken in the ports from Hakodate to Australia. It is the common language of business and social intercourse between the different nations from America westward to the Levant. To the Filipino the possession of English is the gateway into that busy and fervid life of commerce, of modern science, of diplomacy and politics, in which he aspires to shine.

Knowledge of English is more than this—it is a possession as valuable to the humble peasant for his social protection as it is to the man of wealth for his social distinction. If we can give the Filipino husbandman a knowledge of the English language, and even the most elemental acquaintance with English witings, we will free him from that degraded dependence upon the man of influence of his own race which made possible not merely insurrection, but that fairly unparalleled epidemic of crime which we have seen in these islands during the past few years.

Another form which criticism frequently takes, not alone in the United States, but among Americans in these islands, is that in giving the Filipino this primary education we are impairing his usefulness as a productive laborer, separating him from agriculture and the trades, making every schoolboy ambitious to become an *escribiente*, and filling their minds generally with distaste for rural life. American investors and promoters in the Philippines at the present moment are deeply disgusted with the Filipino as a laborer and are clamorous for the introduction of Chinese coolies. They claim that the Filipino hates and despises labor for itself, will not keep a laboring contract, and cannot be procured on any reasonable terms for various enterprises in which Americans desire to invest effort and money. When, however, we look a little more closely into the demands

of these men, it is apparent that what they really want here is a great body of unskilled labor, dependent for living upon its daily wage, willing to work in great gangs, submissive to the rough handling of a "boss," and ready to leave home and family and go anywhere in the islands and to labor at day wages under conditions of hours and methods of labor set by their foreign employers.

Now the Filipino detests labor under these conditions. It is probably true that he will not work in a gang under a "boss," subjected to conditions of labor which appear to him unnecessarily harsh and onerous. And, looking at the matter in a broad sense, I am not sure but that those who have this people's welfare most at heart may congratulate the Filipino on this state of mind. Give him a piece of land to cultivate, especially if he can be assured that it is his own; let him choose for his labor the cool dark hours of the early dawn and evening; let him work in his own way, unharassed by an overseer, and the Filipino will make a fairly creditable showing as a laborer. We must recognize these preferences of his. I believe we should accept them and should seek to develop here in the Philippines, not a proletariat, but everywhere the peasant proprietor. Wherever we find the Filipino the possessor of his own small holding, there we find him industrious and contributing largely to the productive industry of the islands. I have in mind one beautiful little valley in the Ilokano country, famous for the quality of its tobacco, where the land-tax collections showed a year ago 2,200 small independent properties in a single municipality.

Now it is with this peasant-proprietor class particularly in mind, and trusting in the outcome of our efforts to greatly increase this class, that we must lay out our course of primary instruction. If he has his small home and plot of ground, the possession of English, the ability to read, the understanding of figures and those matters of business which affect him, and even the knowledge of other lands and peoples will not draw him from his country life and labor. It will, I hope, increase his contentment as it increases his independence, and as it raises his standard of life and comfort and increases his desires it will make him a better producer and a larger purchaser. Just now his mind is influenced by the evil example of his past instructors, who, while they taught him much that was good, taught him also that labor was vile.

THE AMERICAN PURPOSE IS TO DIGNIFY LABOR

But this attitude toward bodily labor which so disgusts Americans with the wealthy and more cultivated class appears to be not a racial feeling, but a result of Spanish training. If we look at those Malayan tribes which escaped the Spanish civilization—the Igorrotes in the north and the Moros in the south—we find that the man skillful with his tool and cunning of hand enjoys additional reputation. Mohammedanism has never despised the artisan or the tradesman, and this may somewhat account for it; but, anyway, in Mindanao and Sulu one constantly finds that even the datto, or petty king, may be a famous forger of weapons and spend many hours each day beside his anvil and bellows. I have in mind a salip, or religious leader, on the island of Basilan whose fame is widespread as a builder of boats. These facts should encourage us to hope for a change of attitude on the part of the people toward learning and practicing manual trades, even though at the present time such teaching has met little favor with the Filipinos, the young *elegante* of Manila disdaining to soil his fingers with the grip of a tool.

THE PRESENT WORK

The latest reports obtainable from the province show that we have about 2,000 primary schools in operation. These

employ the services of about 3,000 Filipino teachers. Instruction is given wholly in English. The only books used are English text, and the teaching approximates American methods. The subjects taught are English language, primary arithmetic, and primary geography, with supplementary reading in Philippine and American history and in elementary human physiology. About 150,000 children are today receiving instruction in these schools. Schoolhouses are crowded to the very limits of health and efficiency, and the Filipino teachers are teaching an average of 40 pupils.

The probable school population is a million and a half in the christianized provinces.

To properly cover the field we need a force of about 10,000 Filipino primary teachers and at least four times the amount of school-room space that we at present possess. This would make possible the primary instruction of 600,000 Filipino children, and would give to every child in the Christian population of the islands the advantage of four years of primary instruction, to be secured between the ages of 6 and 14.

High schools have been organized in every school division.

The system of public instruction introduced into the islands is thus eminently practical. The purpose of those who are directing the course of studies is to exalt the dignity of labor. Effort is made to train the eye and the hand as well as the head. In the provincial secondary schools two years' courses in mechanical drawing, wood working, and iron working are prescribed for students in arts and crafts, and give the students a fair knowledge of mechanical drawing, blacksmithing, and tool making. A more advanced course includes architecture, cabinet making, carriage building, wood turning, and pattern making. There are also courses for machinists and steam engineering.

Tools and equipment have been secured for eight different schools with wood-making machinery and for three schools in iron-working outfits. Particular attention is given to the care of instruments and tools.

Particular attention has been given to normal school work in order to train up a class of native teachers for the public schools of the islands, and this course has been pursued with eagerness by hundreds of natives, but at present there is no institution in the Philippines in which instruction is given in English of a sufficiently advanced character to fit students to enter American colleges. It is therefore proposed to offer in the normal school preparatory courses of an advanced nature adequate for the attainment of this purpose.

Another school that will have a profound influence in the development of the islands is the Nautical school. The coast line of the islands is greater than that of the United States, and as there is at present almost a total lack of railways, and the highways being in poor condition for the most part, the waters of the archipelago must continue to be used as a means of transportation. There are at present 103 students in the school, and every member of the last three graduating classes are employed (with one exception) at salaries ranging from $275 to $60 per month, one being a mate on a Japanese liner.

The course of study pursued covers a period of four years and includes English, mathematics, navigation, seamanship, geography, chemistry, and history. The students are from 22 different provinces, and, owing to their training, their Malay blood, and acquaintance with the water from childhood, make excellent seamen and are proud of their profession.

GEOGRAPHIC NOTES

CHART OF THE WORLD

THE chart of the world, 45 x 25 inches, which it was announced in the December number of this Magazine would be published as a supplement to this number has been delayed in publication, and will be published as a supplement to the February number.

WHY NO AMERICANS HAVE RECEIVED NOBEL PRIZES

PROBABLY the first thought of Americans on reading the announcement of the award of the "Nobel Prizes" of $40,000 each for 1904 was surprise that not a single American received a prize. Americans are doing noble work in the physical sciences, in literature, in medicine and surgery, in chemistry, and in the humanities. A prize of about $40,000 is awarded annually for achievements in each of these branches, and yet no American has received a prize. The reason is not lack of appreciation abroad of what we are doing in this country, but the neglect of Americans to apply for the prizes, owing to misunderstanding of the manner in which the awards are made. In the awarding of prizes only those persons are considered who are formally nominated as candidates by some institution, college, or scientific society of rank and character. Not a single American, we are informed, has yet been presented for consideration, and the impression abroad is that Americans are not interested in the prizes. The awards are made in physical sciences and chemistry by the Academy of Science of Stockholm, in medicine by the medical faculty of the university, in literature by the Swedish Academy, and in the humanities by the Norwegian Störthing. Mr W. E. Curtis in his public letter of December 26 calls attention to this mutual misunderstanding. It is to be hoped that hereafter for each prize the name of at least one American will be formally presented as a candidate. Any one can compete, but his or her name must be presented by a worthy institution.

THE STORY OF THE FLAMINGO

ONE of the most fascinating descriptions of animal life published for many years appears in the *Century Magazine* for December. It is the story of the Flamingo, by the well-known naturalist, Frank M. Chapman. For centuries queer stories have been told about this splendid bird, that it straddled its nest and did other ridiculous things, but the flamingo is shy and scarce and has always eluded the hunter. The only flamingo colony now known in North America is in an out-of-the-way island of the Bahamas. This colony Mr Chapman has been seeking for many years, but it was not till May, 1904, that he discovered its exact location. Behind a cleverly constructed blind he spent several weeks right in the midst of the colony. He secured many photographs, which the *Century Magazine* reproduces, several of them being in colors. The flamingo is the largest bird of brilliant plumage in existence. It is gregarious and exhibits a strange combination of grace and gawkiness. Since Mr Chapman's visit others have succeeded in visiting the flamingo colony with disastrous results. "Fresh meat is rarer than pink pearls in the outer Bahama Islands. Young flamingoes are excellent eating, and are consequently much sought after. As a result of this persecution on the nesting ground, they are steadily diminishing in numbers, and the passage of a law designed to protect them is greatly to be desired."

AMERICAN FOREST CONGRESS

DURING the first week of the new year a notable congress of persons and associations interested in the preservation and best use of our forests

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will assemble in Washington, D. C. The meeting is held under the auspices of the American Forestry Association, by whom it was called. The purpose of the Congress "is to establish a broader understanding of the forest in its relation to the great industries depending upon it; to advance the conservative use of forest resources for both the present and the future need of these industries; to stimulate and unite all efforts to perpetuate the forest as a permanent resource of the nation."

On Monday, at 12 o'clock noon, January 2, the delegates will be received in a body at the President's New Year's reception at the White House.

Morning and afternoon sessions will be held on January 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the National Rifles' Armory. On the afternoon of January 5 a special meeting will be held in the Lafayette Theater, which will be addressed by the President of the United States and other men prominent in our industrial and national life.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his last message to Congress states very clearly the principle which has guided us in the making of immigration laws of the past and which should also guide us in our revision of these laws. "First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace, any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation, from the time this government was founded, men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one, but in every field of American activity; while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the Army and Navy of the United States, decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of statesmanship, in the field of business, in the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James, nearly three centuries ago. No fellow-citizen of ours is entitled to any peculiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, nor should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

"There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow-citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

"But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker, and

above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from, instead of adding to, the sum of the good citizenship of the country."

PROGRESS IN CHINA

MR WILLIAM E. CURTIS in his public letter of December 12 says that cable dispatches from China bring the news that the empress dowager has issued an edict requiring all of the soldiers in the army to wear European dress and cut off their queues. Her orders have already been obeyed in the province of Honan. The viceroy of Honan, who has been so prompt in carrying out these instructions, has a son being educated in the United States, and the youngster had not been six weeks in this country before he cut off his own queue to escape the teasing of his schoolmates. The viceroy was greatly shocked when he heard the news, because a young man without a queue in China is quite as conspicuous as a young man with one would be in the United States. It was difficult to reconcile the old gentleman to the situation, but he seems to have obeyed imperial orders in that respect very promptly.

OBITUARY

FREDERICK MAY DETWEILER, of the firm of Judd & Detweiler, printers, who have printed the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for 15 years, died at his home in Washington, November 9, 1904, at the age of 74. Mr Detweiler was elected a member of the National Geographic Society in 1889.

GEOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

New Physical Geography. By Ralph S. Tarr. Illustrated. Pp. xiii + 457. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1904. $1.00.

Starting with the earth as a planet, Professor Tarr, in successive chapters, treats the physiographic features of our globe, finally winding up with man, whose advance he very rapidly sketches down to the period of civilization. Being intended for secondary classes, the author very properly confines his effort to stating in clear, simple language the main results that have been generally agreed upon by the majority of investigators. He avoids the great disputed questions or very briefly considers both sides. His general aim is descriptive rather than philosophical or theoretical; for instance, he does not attempt to explain that distressingly difficult subject of high tides on opposite sides of the earth at the same time. In the main his statements are lucid and direct, and the whole book is most admirably suited for the grade of pupils that it appeals to. The "summaries," of which there are several hundred, should every one be stricken out. Predigested food is disastrous for developing powers of thought. There are several appendixes and a very useful index. C. M.

The Non-Metallic Minerals. Their occurrence and uses. By Geo. P. Merrill. Illustrated. Pp. xi + 414. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1904. $4.00.

Although our author necessarily uses scientific symbols, his language is so simple and clear in the descriptive portions, that he has furnished a very interesting and valuable book that appeals to both the educated general reader as well as to the specialist. Usually he gives the scientific formula and compo-

sition of each mineral, its locality and its uses. In the case of the more important ones, he adds the method of manipulating and fashioning them for commercial purposes. Often he quotes from well written, popular accounts of these processes. As he gives the technical as well as common names, a person of average intelligence can readily appreciate what is said. His scheme of classification provides for 14 great groups, as carbonates, sulphates, nitrates, etc. Illustrations abound, specimens in the National Museum being freely called into service. Brief select bibliographies are found where needed. A good index ends the volume. C. M.

Dodge's Elementary Geography. By Richard Elwood Dodge. Illustrated. Pp. 231. 8 by 10 inches. Chicago, New York, London: Rand, McNally & Co. 1904. $0.75.

A splendid conception is this volume based upon, that of starting with what the child knows the most about, and gradually proceeding to other and larger notions, until the whole world is included. The young learner here begins with his home, and passes from that to the village, the town, government, land surface, water, atmosphere, transportation, and maps. Then he is led into a general description of the different portions of the globe. It is all told in a simple language, and most abundantly and beautifully illustrated. But it is to be feared that, being a university professor who prepared it, he has shot over the youthful heads. Certainly some of the maps, such as those on pages 66, 67, 129, must be too detailed for this grade of pupils. There is also too much reliance in the text on mere memory, very little of connected idea being apparent in the way of cause and effect. There is much confusion of thought on pages 68 and 69 on "heat belts" and "the hot belt." Figure 366 is Japanese, not Chinese. Yokohoma is not a fine harbor as that phrase is understood. Of course the maps are well done, and the suggestions are first class in many instances. C. M.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of the National Geographic Society will be held at Hubbard Memorial Hall, corner Sixteenth and M streets, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1905, at 8 p. m. Eight members of the Board of Managers are to be elected to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of the class of 1902–'4, as indicated in the list of Board of Managers published on another page of this Magazine. Nominations for these positions will be presented by a committee on nominations named by the Acting President, but additional nominations may be presented at the annual meeting by members of the Society. The annual report of the Secretary will be presented, summarizing the work of the Society during the year 1904. A lecture by Mrs W. H. Norton, wife of the United States Consul to Harput, on "Travels in Asia Minor," will be given, taking the place of the usual annual address by the President.

The Board of Managers expresses the hope that members of the Society will attend and participate in this annual meeting. The following amendment to the By-laws, which has been approved by the Board of Managers, will be presented for action by the Society:

Article IV (Officers), section 1. Omit the sentence "Of the eight members elected at each annual meeting, not less than four nor more than six shall be residents of the District of Columbia."

The section will then read:

SECTION 1. The administration of the Society shall be entrusted to a Board of Managers composed of twenty-four members, eight of whom shall be elected by the Society at each annual meeting, to serve for three years, or until their successors are elected. A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for election.

O. P. AUSTIN, *Secretary*.

PROGRAM OF MEETINGS, 1905

THE POPULAR COURSE

January 6, 1905. — "Japan." By Baron Kentaro Kaneko, of the House of Peers of Japan, LL. D., Harvard University, 1899.

January 20.—"Russia." By Hon. Charles Emory Smith, formerly Postmaster General and Minister to Russia.

February 3. — "The Philippines." The Secretary of War, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, formerly Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, has accepted the invitation of the Society to deliver the address on this subject, provided that the demands of public service do not interfere.

February 17. — "Manchuria and Korea." By Mr Edwin V. Morgan, U. S. Consul to Dalny. Illustrated.

March 10.—"The Panama Canal." Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory. Illustrated.

March 24.—"The Commercial Prize of the Orient and its Relation to the Commerce of the United States." By Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Illustrated.

March 31. — "From Lexington to Yorktown." By Mr W. W. Ellsworth, of the Century Company. Illustrated.

April 14. — "Fighting the Boll Weevil." By Dr L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology. Illustrated.

April 28.—"Niagara Falls." By Dr G. K. Gilbert, Vice-President National Geographic Society. Illustrated.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Thursday, January 12, 1905.—General subject, "The Reclamation Service." Mr F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer, and other engineers of the Reclamation Service, will describe the different irrigation works now being constructed.

January 13.—Annual meeting. Reports of officers and elections.

January 27.—General subject, "The American Deserts."

1. Vegetation. By Mr F. V. Coville, Botanist of the Department of Agriculture.

2. Physiography. By Dr G. K. Gilbert.

3. Introducing the Date Palm. By Mr W. T. Zwingle.

February 10.—General subject, "Progress in Animal Husbandry." There will be papers by Mr George M. Rommel, Mr G. Fayette Thompson, and others of the Department of Agriculture, on the work and plans of the Department for producing distinctive American breeds of Horses, on the Angora Goat, the Fat Tailed Sheep, the Barbadoes Woolless Sheep, on the introduction of the Bos indicus, etc.

February 24.—General subject, "The Botanical Investigations of the Department of Agriculture." By Mr F. V. Coville, Botanist, and members of his staff.

March 3. — General subject, "Progress in Plant Physiology." Papers by Dr George T. Moore and others on "Inoculating the Ground," "Protecting Municipal Water Supply Systems," etc.

March 17.—General subject, "Japan."

The Geography of Japan. By Mr Eki Hioki, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

The Fisheries of Japan. By Dr Hugh M. Smith.

Agriculture in Japan. By Mr David G. Fairchild.

April 7.—General subject, "Forestry."

Papers by Mr Gifford Pinchot, Mr Overton Price, and others, of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry, and a paper on Japanese Bamboos, by Mr David G. Fairchild.

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